UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Release:
July 10, 1941
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

CROP SUMMARY FOR UNITED STATES AS OF JULY 1, 1941

CORN

Acreage for harvest	85,943,000	Acres
Indicated yield per acre	29.7	Bushels
Indicated production	2,548,709,000	Bushels
Stocks on farms	34.1	Percent of last year's crop
Stocks on farms	741,734,000	Bushels

ALL WHEAT

Acreage for harvest	56,783,000	Acres
Indicated yield per acre	16.3	Bushels
Indicated production	923,613,000	Bushels
Stocks on farms (old crop)	10.9	Percent of last year's crop
Stocks on farms (" ")	89,097,000	Bushels

WINTER WHEAT

Acreage for harvest	40,316,000	Acres
Indicated yield per acre	16.9	Bushels
Indicated production	682,321,000	Bushels

ALL SPRING WHEAT

Acreage for harvest	16,467,000	Acres
Indicated yield per acre	14.7	Bushels
Indicated production	241,292,000	Bushels

DURUM WHEAT

Acreage for harvest	2,640,000	Acres
Indicated yield per acre	14.7	Bushels
Indicated production	38,754,000	Bushels

OTHER SPRING WHEAT

Acreage for harvest	13,827,000	Acres
Indicated yield per acre	14.6	Bushels
Indicated production	202,538,000	Bushels

OATS

Acreage for harvest	37,236,000	Acres
Indicated yield per acre	32.6	Bushels
Indicated production	1,212,783,000	Bushels
Stocks on farms	17.7	Percent of last year's crop
Stocks on farms	218,817,000	Bushels

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GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF JULY 1, 1941

The Crop Reporting Board of the U. S. Department of Agriculture makes the following report for the United States from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

CROP	ACREAGE (IN THOUSANDS)			
	Harvested		For harvest,	1941
	Average 1930-39	1940	1941	Percent of 1940
Corn, all	98,049	86,449	85,943	99.4
Wheat, all	55,884	53,503	56,783	106.1
Winter	39,141	36,147	40,316	111.5
All spring	16,742	17,356	16,467	94.9
Durum	2,786	3,121	2,640	84.6
Other spring	13,956	14,235	13,827	97.1
Oats	36,487	34,847	37,236	106.9
Barley	10,707	13,394	13,977	104.4
Rye	3,320	3,192	3,436	107.6
Flaxseed	1,788	3,234	3,228	99.8
Rice	942	1,051	1,186	112.8
Cotton	[1] 32,952	[1] 24,871	[1] 23,519	94.6
Hay, all tame	56,102	61,592	62,488	101.5
Hay, wild	11,791	10,896	11,445	105.0
Hay, clover and timothy [2]	22,363	22,387	21,898	97.8
Hay, alfalfa	12,867	14,048	15,218	108.3
Beans, dry edible	1,716	1,836	2,033	110.7
Soybeans [3]	5,467	10,528	9,990	94.9
Cowpeas [3]	2,647	3,120	3,331	106.8
Peanuts [3]	1,951	2,390	2,374	99.3
Velvetbeans [3]	114	161	175	108.7
Potatoes	3,296	3,053	2,904	95.1
Sweetpotatoes	882	772	843	109.2
Tobacco	1,676	1,404	1,376	98.0
Sorgo for sirup	219	200	193	96.5
Sugarcane for sugar	257	285	296	103.9
Sugarcane for sirup	137	105	110	104.8
Sugar beets	815	916	761	83.1
Hops	30	33	35	107.0
Total (excl. dupl.)	320,436	308,961	315,181	102.0

GRAIN STOCKS ON FARMS ON JULY 1

CROP	Average 1930-39		1940		1941	
	Percent [4]	1,000 bushels	Percent [4]	1,000 bushels	Percent [4]	1,000 bushels
Corn for grain	22.1	457,831	36.4	853,223	34.1	741,734
Oats	15.0	155,661	15.3	143,488	17.7	218,817
Wheat (old crop)	7.9	59,691	11.1	83,146	10.9	89,097

[1] Acreage in cultivation July 1.
[2] Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza.
[3] Grown alone for all purposes.
[4] Percent of previous year's crop.

GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF JULY 1, 1941

Release:-
July 10, 1941
3:00 P.M. (E.T.),

(Continued)

CROP	YIELD PER ACRE			TOTAL PRODUCTION (IN THOUSANDS)			
			Indicated			Indicated	
	Average 1930-39	1940	July 1, 1941	Average 1930-39	1940	June 1, 1941	July 1, 1941
Corn, all.....bu.	23.5	28.3	29.7	2,307,452	2,449,200	-----	2,548,709
Wheat, all..... "	13.3	15.3	16.3	747,507	816,698	910,699	923,613
Winter..... "	14.4	16.3	16.9	569,417	589,151	697,692	682,321
All spring..... "	10.5	13.1	14.7	178,090	227,547	213,007	241,292
Durum..... "	9.3	11.1	14.7	27,598	34,776	-----	38,754
Other spring..... "	10.7	13.5	14.6	150,492	192.771	-----	202,538
Oats..... "	27.3	35.5	32.6	1,007,141	1,235,628	1,117,419	1,212,783
Barley..... "	20.6	23.1	24.2	224,970	309,235	318,054	338,397
Rye..... "	11.2	12.7	14.1	38,472	40,601	44,828	48,579
Flaxseed..... "	6.4	9.7	9.3	11,269	31,217	-----	30,018
Rice..... "	48.4	50.2	49.0	45,673	52,754	-----	58,160
Hay, all tame.....ton	1.24	1.40	1.34	69,650	86,312	-----	83,495
Hay, wild..... "	.76	.81	.93	9,083	8,844	-----	10,631
Hay, clover and timothy[1]..... "	1.10	1.31	1.15	24,587	29,287	-----	25,164
Hay, alfalfa..... "	1.93	2.18	2.17	24,907	30,578	-----	33,049
Beans, dry edible 100-lb. bag	[2] 781	[2] 876	[2] 888	13,297	16,074	-----	18,046
Potatoes.....bu.	112.6	130.3	126.6	370,045	397,722	-----	367,650
Sweetpotatoes..... "	83.0	80.3	84.3	73,208	61,998	-----	71,089
Tobacco.....lb.	832	1,034	956	1,394,839	1,451,966	-----	1,316,481
Sugarcane for sugar.....ton	18.0	15.0	19.4	4,729	4.268	-----	5,760
Sugar beets..... "	11.4	13.3	12.6	9,284	12,192	-----	9,582
Hops.....lb.	1,171	1,297	1,182	[3] 34,784	[3] 42,552	-----	41,500
	Condition July 1						
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.				
Apples, commercial crop[4].....	[5] 58	62	65	-----	-----	-----	-----
Peaches, total crop bu.	60	60	75	[3] 54,356	[3] 54,430	66,102	67,049
Pears, total crop.... "	60	65	66	[3] 27,278	[3] 31,622	30,261	31,071
Grapes [6].....ton	79	78	82	[3] 2,264	[3] 2,544	-----	2,554
Pasture.....	72	83	83	-----	-----	-----	-----
Peanuts.....	73	80	75	-----	-----	-----	-----

[1] Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza.
[2] Pounds.
[3] Includes some quantities not harvested.
[4] See footnote on table by States.
[5] Short-time average.
[6] Production includes all grapes for fresh fruit, juice, wine, and raisins.

APPROVED:

Paul H. Appleby

ACTING SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT as of July 1, 1941
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD
Washington, D. C., July 10, 1941
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF JULY 1, 1941

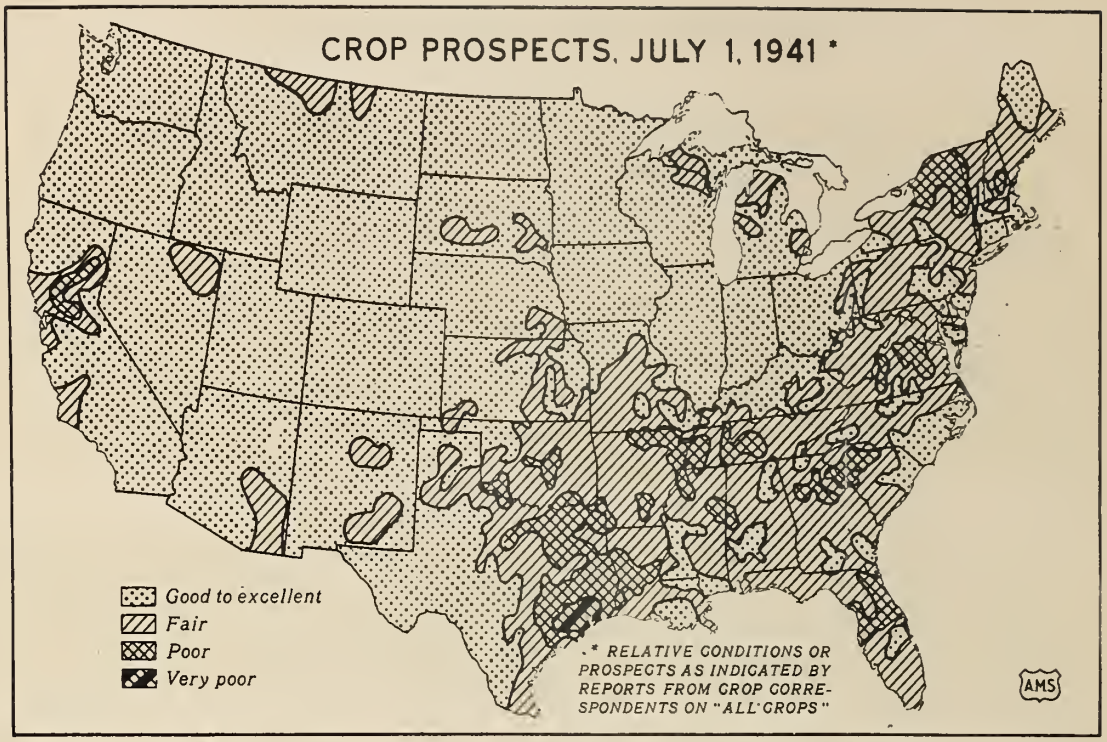
The year 1941 seems likely to be another good crop year, now that the drought conditions which threatened in the East have been relieved. If present favorable growing conditions continue it should be a year of record crop production. Crop prospects on July 1 were outstandingly favorable in the North Central and Western States except for limited areas in central California and southern Missouri. On the other hand, crop prospects are uneven and average only fair in a wide area which covers about 20 States and includes the Cotton Belt from central Texas and west-central Oklahoma eastward and extends northward from Virginia to northern New York and into parts of New England. In the central portion of this area, where rain was badly needed, there has probably been a substantial improvement in growing conditions as a result of the heavy rains of early July. In most of the area there is still time for late crops to make considerable recovery.

It is too early to determine the probable yield of cotton, and prospects for other late crops may still change greatly, but the indications on July were that the average of the yields per acre of crops other than cotton would slightly exceed even the record yields of these crops harvested last season and would be several percent higher than yields of these crops in any previous year since 1915.

In addition to the prospects for good yields, the total harvested acreage of crops other than cotton is expected to show an increase of 1 or 2 percent over last year, the increase resulting primarily from the smaller loss of winter wheat in Kansas. This slight increase would push the acreage of crops other than cotton above the 1923-32 or "pre-drought" average for the second time in 9 years and, with the yields expected, it would push the production of these crops to about 14 percent above the "pre-drought" average. When cotton can be included, the showing for all crops is not likely to be so favorable for the acreage planted to cotton is 5 percent less than the acreage planted last year and below plantings in any year since about 1895.

This year's wheat crop is estimated at 923,600,000 bushels which would be more than 100,000,000 bushels above last year and would rank the crop as the fifth largest wheat crop produced. The yield of wheat per acre is expected to average 16.3 bushels, a yield which has been exceeded only twice in 75 years. Corn is expected to show the best yield since 1920 and the crop is estimated at 2,549,000,000 bushels. Oats and barley give promise of good yields and 1,212,800,000 bushels of oats and 338,400,000 bushels of barley are now indicated. With more corn and barley than last year and favorable prospects for grain sorghums, the combined production of feed grains seems likely to be around 102 million tons or nearly 3 percent above production last year and even slightly above average production in predrought years. If numbers of livestock and poultry increase during the year as expected, this feed grain production would be about equal to average production per unit of livestock during the 1923-32 period. However, as livestock will probably be well fed this year, there may be some slight further reduction in the stocks of feed grain on farms or elsewhere by the end of the next feeding season. Stocks of corn and oats on farms on July 1 this year total 24 million tons, 2 to 2½ million tons less than on the same date in 1939 and 1940.

The hay crop is short in the Northeast and also in Tennessee and Virginia but it is heavy from central Ohio westward and the total tonnage should be nearly as great as a year ago if it can all be harvested. This production, if secured



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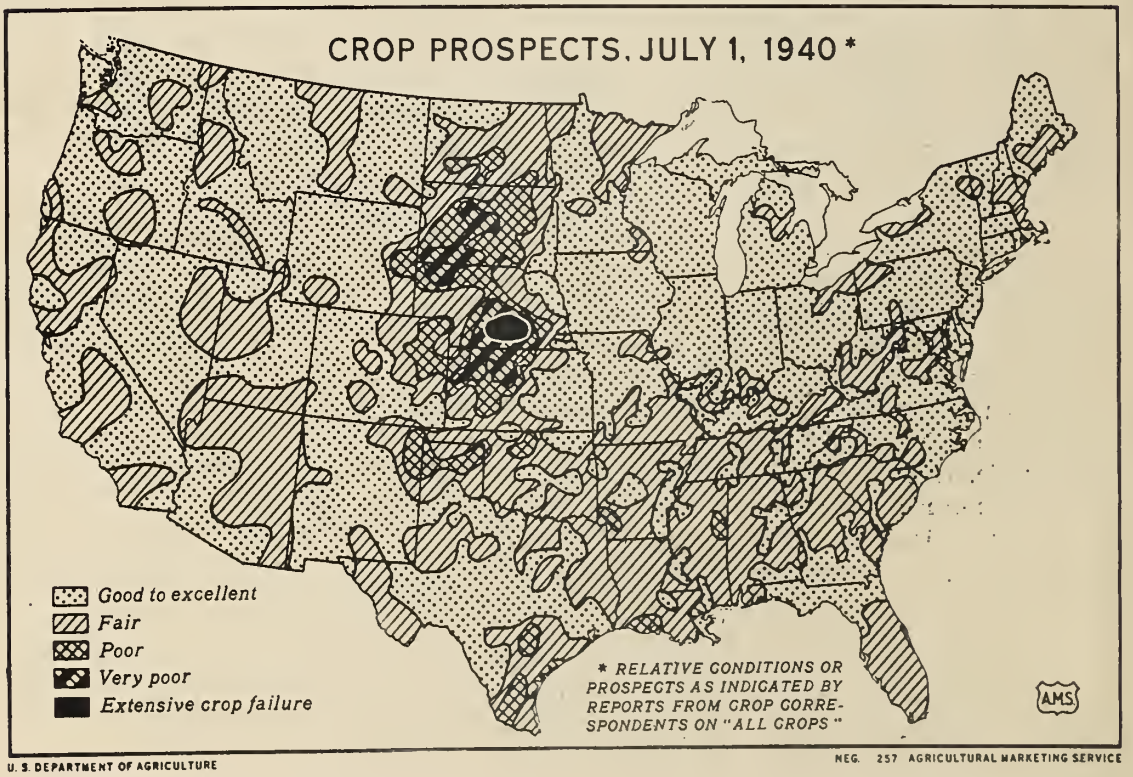

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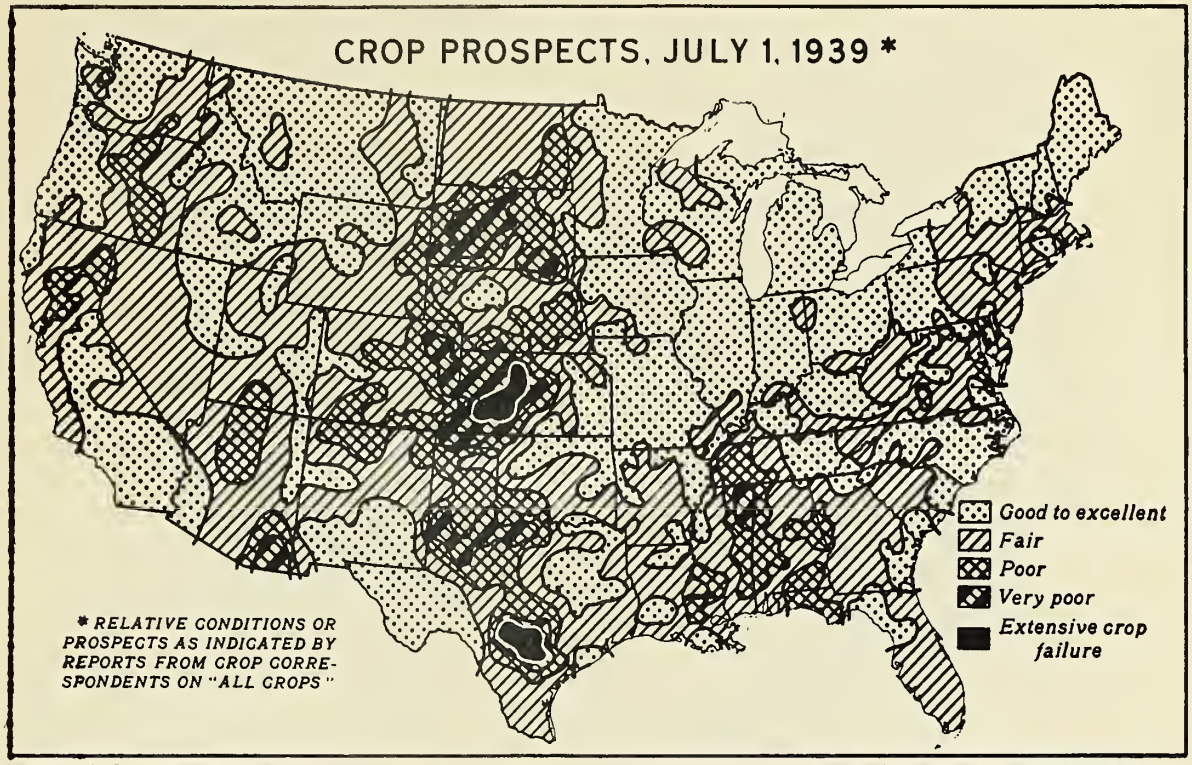

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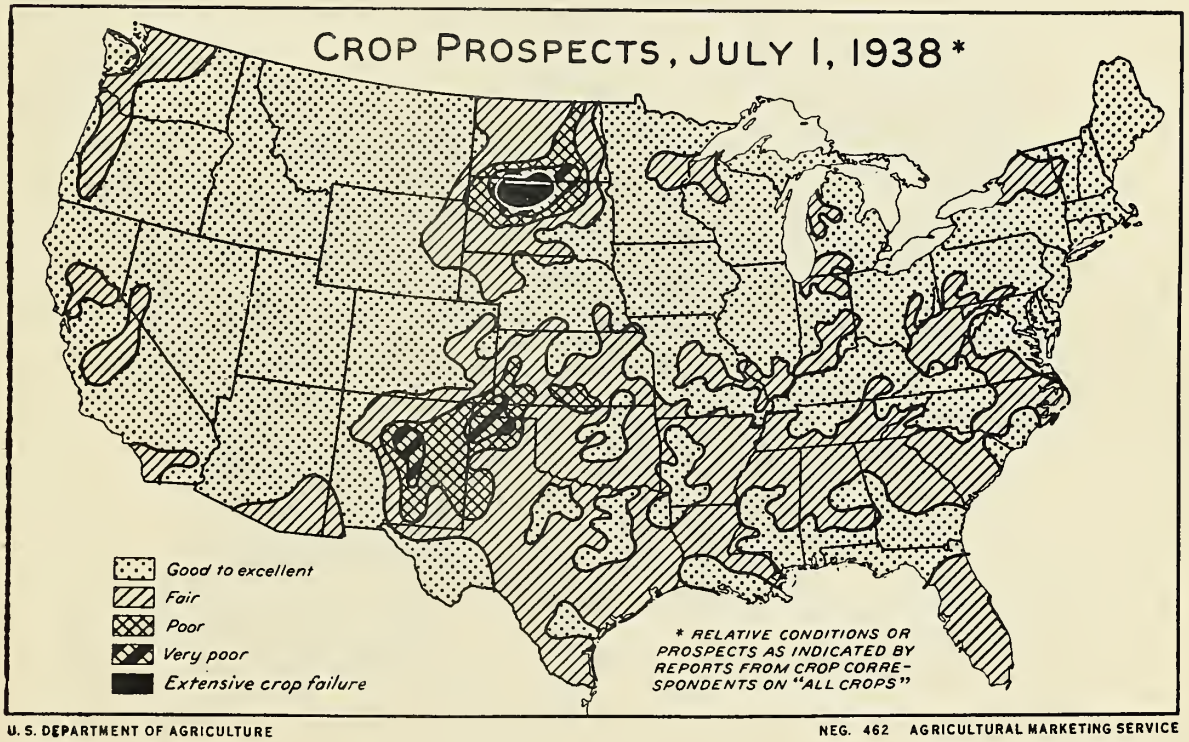

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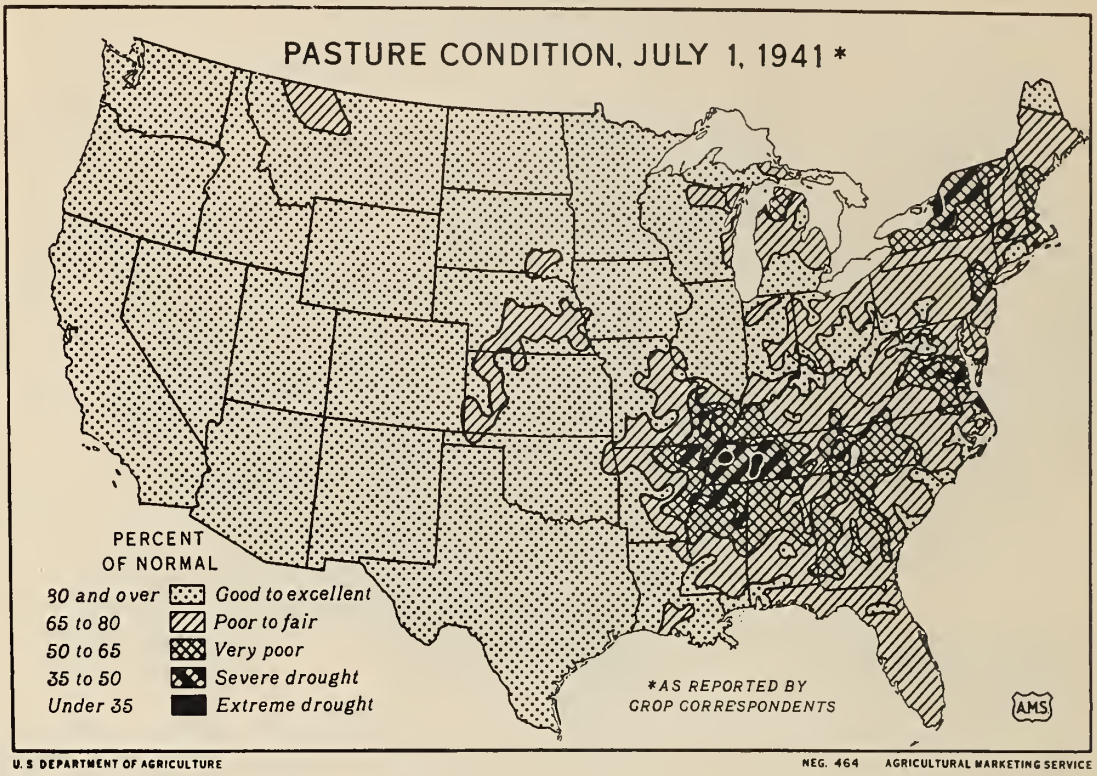
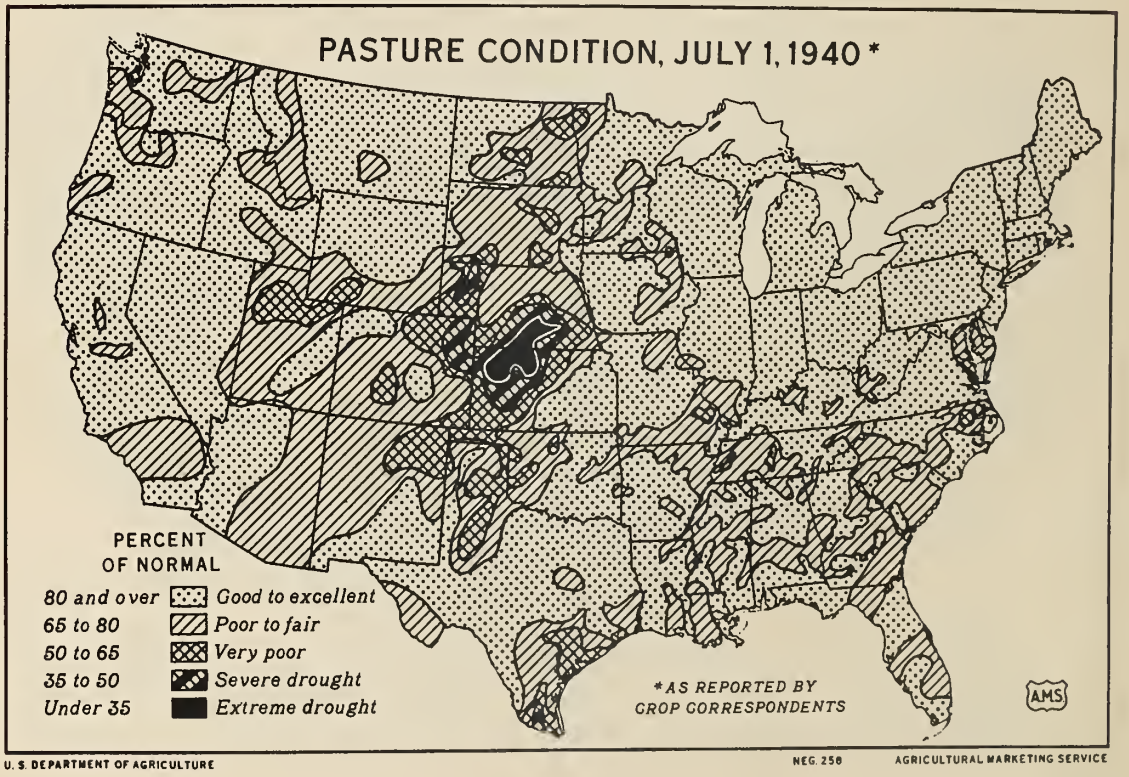

PASTURE CONDITION, JULY 1, 1941 *
PERCENT OF NORMAL
80 and over
Good to excellent
65 to 80
Poor to fair
50 to 65
Very poor
35 to 50
Severe drought
Under 35
Extreme drought
*AS REPORTED BY CROP CORRESPONDENTS
AMS
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
NEG. 464
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE


PASTURE CONDITION, JULY 1, 1940 *
PERCENT OF NORMAL
80 and over
Good to excellent
65 to 80
Poor to fair
50 to 65
Very poor
35 to 50
Severe drought
Under 35
Extreme drought
*AS REPORTED BY CROP CORRESPONDENTS
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NEG. 258
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

PASTURE CONDITION *

JULY 1, 1934

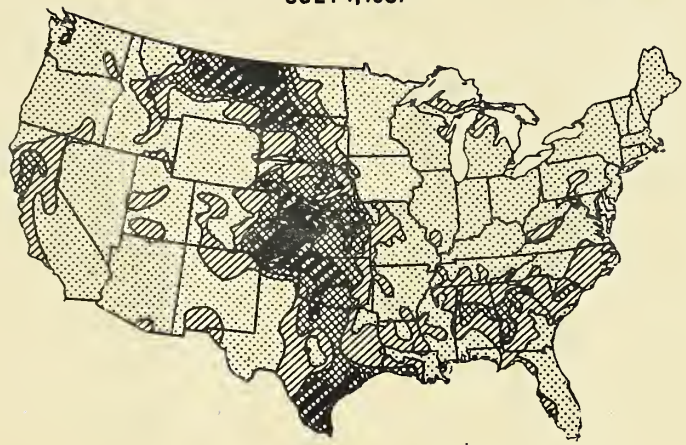
JULY 1, 1936

PERCENT OF NORMAL

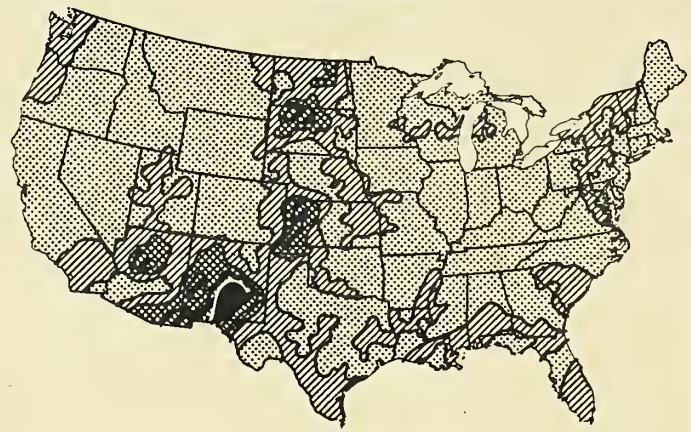
80 and over	Good to excellent
65 to 80	Poor to fair
50 to 65	Very poor
35 to 50	Severe drought
Under 35	Extreme drought

*AS REPORTED BY CROP CORRESPONDENTS

JULY 1, 1937



JULY 1, 1938



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

NEG. 259 AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

and added to the large carry-over of hay on farms, would give the largest total hay supply in 20 years or more, but there will be more livestock to be fed and the supply of hay per unit of hay-consuming livestock is expected to be about the same as in the past three years. With the breaking of the May drought in most areas pastures improved during June and their condition on June 1 was 83 percent, the same as on that date last year and better than on July 1 in any of the ten preceding years except 1935 and 1938. From Kentucky southward, where rain was badly needed on the first of July, there has probably been substantial recovery of pastures since the first of the month. In most of the West, pastures and pasture prospects are excellent. The condition of Western ranges is the highest for July on the 18-year record.

Due chiefly to acreage increases justified by the new conditions, the rice and bean crops, estimated at 58 million bushels and at 18 million hundredweight respectively, are expected to be far above production in any past year. Another near-record flaxseed crop and a large rye crop are in prospect. Instead of a large crop of potatoes and an unusually small crop of sweetpotatoes as was harvested last year about an average crop of each is now expected. Tobacco was set under difficulties but there appears to have been only the expected 2 percent reduction in acreage and the crop is estimated at a little under 1-1/3 billion pounds. This would be 10 percent less than production last year.

The production of peanuts, cowpeas, and soybeans, has not yet been estimated, but acreages, excluding fields interplanted with corn, are close to top records and production is likely to be large. The area of soybeans growing alone is estimated at just under 10 million acres. This is a reduction of about 1/2 million acres from the record acreage of last year and practically all of the reduction is in the Corn Belt States but it does not seem likely that acreage harvested for the beans will be reduced proportionately.

Fruit crops were favored during June by good growing conditions in nearly all important producing areas. The combined production of the major tree and vine fruits for the 1941-42 marketing season is expected to be somewhat larger than for last season (1940-41), and may be close to the record volume grown in 1937. Larger crops than last season are expected for peaches, grapes, plums, fresh prunes, dried prunes, apricots, and commercial apples, while supplies of pears and cherries are expected to be somewhat smaller than last year. Citrus crops from the 1941 bloom developed under rather favorable conditions during June except in Texas where continued excessive rains hampered development of the crop. Combined United States production of oranges and grapefruit for the 1941-42 marketing season may be somewhat smaller than in 1940-41, but probably will be larger than the 1939-40 production.

The acreage in the principal vegetable crops grown for canning and processing appears to be 18 percent higher than a year ago and about 4 percent above the 1937 peak; while production of these vegetables has not yet been determined it is likely to be heavy. The production of vegetables for commercial shipment has been increasing rapidly and is expected to be large again this year but it may be slightly less than in the last year or two because yields of some early vegetables were reduced by adverse weather conditions. At the present time prospects for most late vegetables appear promising.

The production of milk and eggs in the United States continued at relatively high levels through June. On July 1 egg production per 100 hens was 3 percent higher than on the same date last year and above previous high records for the date. Milk production per cow declined more than usual during June but on July 1 it was still 7 percent above the 1930-39 average for the date.

The numbers of livestock and poultry on farms are also being increased as a result of good pastures, abundant feed and the favorable prices being received. Increases in cattle, sheep, hogs, and poultry this year will much more than offset the decreases in horses and mules. By the end of the year the total number of units of grain consuming animals and poultry on farms is expected to be around 5 or 6 percent above the number last January and within 4 percent of the peak reached late in 1923; the corresponding number of units exclusive of work stock should be close to the record number of such animals reached shortly before the drought of 1934. With hog production on the increase, good calf and lamb crops secured, and current production of milk and eggs unusually heavy, the total production of livestock and livestock products this year is likely to be a new record.

WHEAT: The 1941 wheat production is estimated at 923,613,000 bushels, which is substantially above last year's 816,698,000 bushel crop and the 10-year (1930-39) production of 747,507,000 bushels. The season has been better than average for wheat production with a fall moisture situation favorable to planting the full intended acreage with unusually low winter abandonment, and with ample rainfall in the spring wheat areas. An exception to these favorable prospects developed in a portion of the southwestern hard red winter wheat area, where rains became excessive and deterioration of the crop set in after it was nearly made.

The indicated harvested acreage of all wheat is 56,783,000 acres. This is a comparatively large harvested acreage, being 3,280,000 acres or 6.1 percent larger than last year, and 1.6 percent above the 10-year average harvested acreage. The total harvested acreage in 1940 was 53,503,000 acres, and the 10-year average is 55,884,000 acres. Moreover, considerable interest attaches to the geographical distribution of the increases in total wheat acreage, since there was an increase of 4,088,000 acres in the four States of Texas, Oklahoma, Colorado, and Kansas, where rainfall conditions through the whole crop season have been completely reversed from the conditions of the last several years in those States.

Winter wheat production is estimated at 682,321,000 bushels, compared with 589,151,000 bushels last year and the 10-year average of 569,417,000 bushels. This is a decline of approximately 15-1/3 million bushels from the June 1 production forecast. The decline is attributable to the excessive rains preceding and at harvesting time, which interfered with harvesting, lodged and damaged the grain, and caused deterioration in both yield and quality of the expected good crop in some of the southwestern hard red winter wheat States, particularly in Texas, Oklahoma and southern Kansas. The decline in production prospects in this area more than offset the increased production indicated in the soft red winter wheat States and in the Northwest where substantially higher yields on July 1 resulted from the generally favorable moisture conditions in those areas during June.

The indicated yield of 16.9 bushels per acre is four-tenths of a bushel lower than was estimated on June 1 as a result of the decline in yield prospects in the southwest. However, the decline in yields there was balanced to some extent by the higher yield prospects elsewhere. This yield is relatively high compared with last year's yield of 16.3 bushels and the 10-year average of 14.4 bushels per acre; it is the highest yield since the 19.0 bushel yield in 1931 and the thrid highest on record, taking into account the 1914 yield of 18.5 bushels.

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The harvested acreage of winter wheat, estimated at 40,316,000 acres, is 11.5 percent more than the 36,147,000 acres harvested in 1940, and about 3 percent above the 10-year average of 39,141,000 acres. Larger harvested acreages of winter wheat were realized in most of the Great Plains hard red winter wheat States, (excepting Nebraska) in the Pacific Northwest, and in the most important soft red winter wheat States with the exception of Missouri. In the Great Plains States, where moisture conditions and prospects through the spring were the best in several years, the rains in some places continued too long and became excessive. There was some additional abandonment of acreage after it was mature or nearly so, as a result of lodging of the grain and fields being too wet to harvest at the right time; also some losses in limited areas due to hail and insect damage. Stem rust developed in some places, although the infestation was not widespread, and in general it occurred too late to cause serious damage. The loss of acreage from stem rust probably was less important than its effect in lowering yield and quality of grain. The increase in harvested acreage of winter wheat in the Pacific Northwest was a result of the shift from spring to winter wheat seedings under the favorable conditions for seeding last fall, and growing conditions so favorable that there was practically no abandonment of winter wheat acreage.

All spring wheat production (including durum) of 241,292,000 bushels is 6 percent larger than last year's crop of 227,547,000 bushels. Better than average yields are in prospect both in the northern hard spring wheat States and in the western white wheat States.

The indicated production of durum wheat is 38,754,000 bushels, which is about 4 million bushels above last year's production of 34,776,000 bushels, even though the acreage in all durum States was materially reduced from last year. This production is 40 percent above the 10-year average of 27,598,000 bushels. The unusually good condition for wheat this spring in the durum States, particularly in North Dakota, which leads in durum wheat production, is evident in the indicated harvested yield of 14.7 bushels per acre. The yield in 1940 was 11.1 bushels, and the 10-year average is 9.3 bushels. This year's high yield has not been equalled since 1924, when there was a record harvested yield of 16.0 bushels per acre. Other spring wheat production if estimated at 241,292,000 bushels, considerably above the production last year of 227,547,000 bushels, and more than a third larger than the 10-year average of 178,090,000 bushels. The increased production is mainly due to yields considerably higher than average which resulted from favorable growing weather throughout the spring in all of the principal spring wheat States.

The acreage planted to all spring wheat is estimated at 17,232,000 acres. This is a decline of 7 percent from the 1940 plantings of 18,547,000 acres. This year's lower planted acreage resulted very largely from the shift from spring to winter wheat acreage in the principal Western States that grow both, since these States lowered their spring wheat plantings 21 percent of approximately a million acres, while the decrease was only 2 percent, or only a little more than a quarter of a million acres in the North Central hard red spring wheat States.

The seeded acreage of durum wheat is estimated at 2,777,000 acres or 80.9 percent of the 3,431,000 acres seeded in 1940. The sharp drop in the seeded acreage of durum in the three States where it is grown is attributed to the relatively lower yields and lower prices realized last year. On the other hand, the acreage of other spring wheat seeded this year, estimated at 14,455,000 acres, is 95.6 percent of the 1940 seeded acreage of 15,116,000 acres. It is important to note, however, that there is an increase of 3.7 percent in seeded other spring wheat acreage in the North Central States, dominated by the 7 percent increase in North Dakota.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT as of July 1, 1941
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD
Washington, D. C., July 10, 1941
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

The acreage of all spring wheat for harvest is estimated at 16,467,000 acres. This acreage is 5 percent under the 17,356,000 acres harvested in 1940, and slightly less than the 10-year average of 16,742,000 acres. There is a 15 percent decline in durum acreage, from 3,121,000 acres in 1940 to 2,640,000 acres this year, which is below the 10-year average of 2,786,000 acres. There is much smaller decline in acreage of other spring wheat, however, which for the United States shows a decline from 14,235,000 in 1940 to 13,827,000 acres this year, or 2.9 percent. The 1941 acreage is less than 1 percent below the 10-year average of 13,956,000 acres. Although spring wheat plantings were down sharply in the northwestern States, a harvested acreage of other spring wheat larger than last year is estimated for the North Central hard red spring wheat States. In that area the planted acreage was larger and there is less abandonment than usual as a result of the good rains in the Dakotas.

Stocks of old wheat ON FARMS on July 1 are estimated at 89,097,000 bushels, compared with 83,146,000 bushels in the same position July 1 a year ago, and 10-year average July farm stocks of 59,691,000 bushels. Although farm stocks on April 1 this year were the largest April 1 stocks since these records began in 1926, disappearance from farms in the period between April 1 and July 1 this year has been relatively heavy. As a consequence this year's July 1 farm stocks are only moderately higher than a year ago, and are slightly lower than two years ago.

Disappearance of wheat from farms for the quarter ending July 1 this year was 106,658,000 bushels compared with 70,630,000 bushels during the same quarter last year.

The distribution of farm stocks by classes was as follows: hard red winter 26,808,000 bushels; soft red winter 14,071,000 bushels; white (winter and spring combined) 5,979,000 bushels; hard red spring 34,705,000 bushels; and durum 7,534,000 bushels.

These estimates of wheat stocks include wheat stored on farms under Government loans. They do not include the stocks in any other positions than on farms.

CORN: A 1941 corn crop of 2,548,709,000 bushels is indicated by July 1 prospects. Such a production would be about 100 million bushels or 4 percent larger than the 1940 crop of 2,449,200,000 bushels and about 200 million bushels, or 10 percent, greater than the 10-year (1930-39) average production of 2,307,452,000 bushels. The 10-year average contains the two years, 1934 and 1936, of severe drought when the production was only about 1½ billion bushels. The indicated yield per acre of 29.7 bushels is 1.4 bushels above that of 1940 and practically the same as the 1939 yield of 29.5 bushels which was the highest since 1920. The 10-year (1930-39) average yield is 23.5 bushels. The acreage of corn for harvest, estimated at 85,943,000 acres is the smallest in 47 years.

Following the warm, dry weather during the latter part of June which caused rapid growth and enabled farmers with their increased use of mechanized equipment to clear fields quickly of the weed growth which had developed during the cool, wet weather early in the month, July 1 corn yield prospects were good to excellent throughout all sections of the Corn Belt except in parts of Minnesota, North Dakota, Nebraska and Kansas where the recent favorable weather was not enough to offset earlier wet weather and flood damage. Over the main part of the Corn Belt the crop was planted the earliest in several years and this advantage has been maintained. The crop is already tasseling in the southern part of the Belt. Flood

and cutworm damage caused a large amount of replanting in southern Nebraska, bordering counties of Kansas and in southeastern Kansas. The wet weather is not without advantage, however, because present supplies of soil moisture in these two States and in the Dakotas is the best in years. To the east and south of the Corn Belt the area of good to excellent prospects extends into western Pennsylvania, most of Kentucky, West Virginia, and parts of Virginia and North Carolina. Prospects in the northeast are slightly above average.

From Tennessee and Mississippi east to the Atlantic, dry weather prevailed through all of May and the impending drought was not completely broken until mid-June. As a result, stands of early planted corn are very irregular and late plantings were further delayed by dry soil conditions. The dry weather, however, enabled farmers to keep weeds down and corn has rooted deeply. Recently a dry area has again developed in western Tennessee and Kentucky, eastern Arkansas and northern Mississippi. Across the Mississippi River to the west heavy rains flooded corn fields in Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Texas, causing a large amount of replanting and poor stands. Yield prospects in western Oklahoma and Texas are fair to good. On the whole the West has the best prospects in years, the indicated yield being the highest since 1930, the production the largest since 1933. Irrigation water supply is above average and even dry land areas have ample soil moisture for current needs.

The 1941 acreage for harvest of 85,943,000 acres is one-half million acres below the 86,449,000 acres harvested in 1940 and the smallest acreage in 47 years. The 10-year (1930-39) average acreage is 98,049,000 acres. Except for a slight increase in 1935 following the severe drought year of 1934 and again in 1937 following the 1936 drought, the harvested acreage of corn has declined steadily since 1932 when 110,577,000 acres, which is next to the peak acreage of 110,893,000 acres in 1917, were harvested. The 1941 acreage is about a fourth less than that of 1932.

The acreage for harvest in the North Central or Corn Belt States is practically the same as that of 1940, the declines in Michigan, Wisconsin, Missouri and Kansas being offset by increases in all of the other Corn Belt States except Indiana and South Dakota which show no change. The largest percentage increase, 12 percent, is in North Dakota where recent seasons have been favorable and where soil moisture is now ample for current needs of the 1941 crop. The largest percentage decrease, 11 percent, is in Kansas. With the exception of 1938, when Kansas corn acreage declined to the low point of 2,260,000 acres, the 2,356,000 acres estimated for harvest in 1941 is the smallest in the 62 years of record. Reasons for this drastic drop are the recent very unfavorable corn years, the growing popularity of sorghums for both grain and silage, the large acreage of wheat and the wet soil conditions at planting time this year. In 1917, Kansas harvested over 9 million acres of corn and as late as 1933 almost 7 million acres were harvested.

The acreage decline of 3 percent from 1940 in the North Atlantic States centers in New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania. In the South Atlantic States where a similar decline occurred, all States of the group except Florida show a decrease ranging from 2 to 8 percent. In the South Central States, Texas, Arkansas, and Kentucky show no change. Declines of 2 to 3 percent in the remaining States lowers the acreage for this group of States to 98.3 percent of the acreage harvested in 1940. Wyoming with a reduction of 5 percent is the only State of the Western group to show a decline from the 1940 acreage. The acreage for this region as a whole is about 4 percent larger than that of 1940.

The total acreage planted to corn in the United States this year is

87,363,000 acres or about 1 percent less than in 1940. The indicated abandonment this year is about 2 percent or approximately the same as last year.

Stocks of old corn on farms July 1, 1941 are estimated at 741,734,000 bushels or 34.1 percent of the 1940 production for grain. These stocks are about 13 percent less than the record high July 1, 1940 stocks of 853,223,000 bushels but 62 percent larger than the 10-year (1930-39) average of 457,831,000 bushels. Disappearance of 438,344,000 bushels during the last quarter was 18 percent above average and slightly above that of the corresponding quarter a year ago.

The July 1, 1941 farm stocks of 741,734,000 bushels of corn include corn under loan on farms but do not include the 123 million bushels owned and stored in steel bins by the Commodity Credit Corporation nor the 53 million bushels of commercial stocks stored at terminal points.

OATS: A 1941 oats crop of 1,212,783,000 bushels is indicated by July 1 condition. This production is 2 percent less than the 1940 crop of 1,235,628,000 bushels but exceeds the 10-year (1930-39) average production of 1,007,141,000 by 20.4 percent. The yield forecast this year is 32.6 bushels, compared with 35.5 bushels in 1940 and 27.3 bushels, the 10-year (1930-39) average. Oats generally showed improvement during June in the North Central States, particularly so in the southern portion of this area where early June rains were beneficial. In parts of this group of States thin stands existed and the crop headed short. However, the heads were well filled. Following the June rains, reports of leaf rust have been prevalent. In the North Stlantic and South Atlantic States rains during June were beneficial. In the Southern States oats are yielding better than anticipated a month ago. Unfavorable harvest conditions due to heavy rains were experienced in Texas, Oklahoma, and Kansas. Prospects were good to excellent in the Western States excepting California where yields are disappointing.

The acreage of oats for harvest this year of 37,236,000 acres is 6.9 percent above the 34,847,000 acres harvested in 1940 and 2.1 percent above the 10-year (1930-39) average harvest of 36,487,000 acres. The increase over 1940 is general and occurs in all regions. The increase in the North Central group of States amounted to 7.7 percent with Nebraska and Indiana leading the group with 23 and 21 percent, respectively, above 1940. The increases in the States of the South Atlantic and South Central groups were generally large with the exception of Oklahoma which decreased 4 percent. Only moderate increases occurred in the North Atlantic group. In the Western group of States, decreases occurred only in the States of Montana, Idaho, and California. The high yields obtained in 1940 and the earliness of the season, particularly in the Northern States, contributed to the increased acreages. Many farmers in this area seeded oats instead of the quicker maturing spring grains.

The seeded acreage in 1941 is reported at 38,197,000 acres compared with 36,237,000 acres seeded in 1940. Abandonment is relatively light for the country as a whole, averaging 2.5 percent compared with 3.8 for 1940 and the 10-year (1930-39) average of 7.0 percent. Less than usual of this abandonment is due to weather conditions and more to acreage seeded but used for pasture. However, heavy rains and floods in the Southwest have caused some loss.

Farm stocks of oats on July 1, 1941 were heavy. The estimate of 218,817,000 bushels is 52.2 percent above the July 1, 1940 estimate of 143,741,000 bushels and 40.6 percent higher than the 10-year (1930-39) average farm stocks of 155,661,000 bushels. Disappearance during the previous quarter, however, has been relatively large, amounting to 251,096,000 bushels compared to 202,176,000 bushels for the same quarter a year ago and 217,579,000 bushels for the 10-year (1930-39) average.

BARLEY: The indicated barley crop on July 1 is 338,397,000 bushels. This production would exceed all previous records. It is due to appreciable increases in acreage in some States coupled with much better than average yield prospects in all but one or two of the major barley producing States. The forecast for 1941 is about 9 percent larger than the 1940 crop of 309,235,000 bushels and about 50 percent larger than the 10-year (1930-39) average of 224,970,000 bushels. In 1928 the production was 328,351,000 bushels and in 1930 it was 300,205,000 bushels.

The acreage of barley for harvest in 1941, including both winter and spring varieties, is placed at 13,977,000 acres or 4.4 percent more than the 13,394,000 acres harvested in 1940. In the North Central States, which this year account for 70 percent of the National barley acreage, the increase was 4.3 percent over 1940. Sizeable increases in acreage in the important barley-producing States of Nebraska and Kansas and in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Michigan more than offset the appreciable decline in Minnesota, North Dakota, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Missouri. With the exception of California and Oregon where decreases of 12 and 4 percent, respectively, occurred, practically all other States show increased acreages.

Conditions on July 1 point to a yield of 24.2 bushels per harvested acre compared with 23.1 bushels in 1940 and a 10-year (1930-39) average of 20.6 bushels. In the North Central States prospective yields range from 3.6 to 8.5 bushels above average, except in Missouri where much of the fall sown barley suffered considerable winter injury.

RYE: The 1941 rye crop of 48,579,000 bushels, indicated on July 1, is 20 percent larger than the 1940 crop of 40,601,000 bushels and 26 percent larger than the 10-year (1930-39) average production of 38,472,000 bushels. This year's production is not considered large, however, as crops of 50 million bushels or more were secured in 11 of the last 25 years. A record high production of 100,986,000 bushels was harvested in 1922.

A larger acreage for harvest combined with higher yields account for the 1941 prospective production being greater than either the 1940 production or the recent 10-year average, which included several drought years.

Indicated yields per acre were higher on July 1 than on June 1 in most States due to favorable weather during the month. Weather was unusually favorable during June in the four most important rye States -- North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, and Nebraska. Prospects also improved during June in the Mountain States and held steady or improved in the heart of the Corn Belt and Eastern States. Excessive rains made harvesting difficult and reduced yields in Oklahoma and Texas.

The yield per acre this year at 14.1 bushels is 1.4 bushels higher than the 1940 yield and 2.9 bushels above the 10-year average. Yields above the 10-year average are indicated for all States except New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Maryland, West Virginia, and Virginia. Prospects are that yields will exceed the 10-year averages by 3.0 bushels or more in Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, Texas, Montana, Idaho, and Washington.

The acreage for harvest as grain is estimated as 3,436,000 acres, compared with 3,192,000 acres harvested in 1940 and the 10-year average of 3,320,000 acres. The 1941 acreage is above the 10-year average in nearly all States west of the Mississippi River but is below average in all of the important rye States east of that River except Ohio and Tennessee. The acreage is far below average in an area that includes Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan, and Illinois.

mbp

FLAXSEED: The acreage planted to flaxseed in 1941 is estimated to be 3,392,000 acres, one half of one percent smaller than the 1940 planted acreage of 3,409,000, but forty-one percent larger than the 10-year (1930-39) average of 2,406,000 acres. Increases above the 1940 acreage in some of the major States range from 10 percent in North Dakota, 15 percent in Montana, 26 percent in Iowa, to 52 percent in California. These increases are offset by decreased plantings of 10 percent in Minnesota and 18 percent in South Dakota. The seeded acreage in Minnesota of 1,441,000, while 10 percent less than in 1940, still represents better than 42 percent of the nation's 1941 flax acreage. The decreased acreage in both Minnesota and in S outh Dakota is attributed in part to less favorable A.A.A. rulings relating to the seeding of flax as a nurse crop for sweet clover. In North Dakota these rulings undoubtedly influenced the rate of increase but a further factor tending to hold down the acreage was the continued threat of severe grasshopper damage in the eastern counties of the State. In Texas, flax seeding was handicapped by frequent moderate to heavy rains which caused a sharp decrease in the acreage planted. Continued wet weather along with rust and insect damage also caused heavy loss of acreage prior to harvest. In Kansas flax seeding was delayed and prolonged by wet weather which was the major cause of the acreage decrease.

The acreage of flax to be harvested for grain is estimated at 3,228,000 acres, indicating a loss of about 5 percent of the seeded acreage. Abandonment in the Dakotas and Montana is likely to be much smaller than average, due to present very favorable growing conditions in these States, in contrast to drought and insect damage in many of the recent years. In California, an abandonment of about 7 percent in acreage is indicated, due to flooding, as well as to weed and wind damage, and in Kansas flooding also caused some loss of acreage.

Encouraged by favorable A.A.A. rulings relating to flax for the past two years, farmers in Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio have gone into flax production. The published estimates on July 1 include estimates for Illinois of 6,000 acres in 1940 and 18,000 acres in 1941. No data are available as to the acreage in Indiana but in Ohio incomplete records indicate that between 4 and 5 hundred acres were grown in 1940, and this has probably expanded to around 2,500 acres for the current season.

Production of flax seed on July 1 is indicated to be 30,018,000 bushels compared with 31,217,000 bushels harvested in 1940 and 11,269,000 bushels, the 10-year (1930-39) average production.

Indicated yield per acre is 9.3 bushels, .4 bushels lower than the 1940 yield, but 2.9 bushels larger than the 10-year average. Per acre yields are lower than last year in the important producing States of Minnesota, Iowa, Kansas, Montana, and California but larger in both North and South Dakota.

The crop is making excellent progress in the North Central States though heavy rains in early June caused some fields to turn yellow, and retarded growth. In Iowa, the crop is clean and well-advanced for this date. Flax harvest is completed in Texas. Excessive rains during harvest reduced the yield. In California prospective yields are not far from average, but five bushels below the large yield of 1940.

gbp

RICE: The growing condition of the rice crop on July 1 indicates a production of 58,160,000 bushels. Production in 1940 was 52,754,000 bushels. The 10-year (1930-39) average production is 45,673,000 bushels. An average yield of 49.0 bushels per acre is indicated. The 1940 yield was 50.2 bushels, and the 10-year average yield is 43.4 bushels.

Production in the Southern rice belt (Louisiana, Texas, and Arkansas) is indicated at 48,500,000 bushels in comparison with 43,786,000 bushels at the 1940 harvest. Condition of the California crop indicates a production of 9,660,000 bushels. The production in that State in 1940 was 8,968,000 bushels.

A total of 1,186,000 acres is estimated for the 1941 harvest in these four States, a gain of about 13 percent, from the 1,051,000 acres harvested in 1940. The 1941 acreage is the second largest in the history of the rice industry of the United States, and is exceeded only by that of 1920 which was 1,299,000 acres.

The Southern rice belt has for harvest 1,048,000 acres compared with 933,000 acres harvested in 1940, an increase of slightly more than 12 percent. The acreage increase in Arkansas is estimated at 12 percent; in Louisiana, at 14 percent; in Texas, at 10 percent; and in California, at 17 percent. Current high prices for rice and unusually small stocks of old rice are given as major reasons for the acreage increases.

Rains, moderate to heavy, over a considerable portion of the Southern rice belt and in California made muddy fields which hindered and delayed planting. In Arkansas the stands are mostly poor and uneven, and the fields are grassy, particularly in the northeastern portion of the State; but so far there has been little or no insect damage. Stands in Louisiana are for the most part good, exceptions being in the low areas where the crop was injured by heavy rains and resulting inundations while the crop was very young. Grass, weeds, and insects appear to be doing only nominal damage. Too much rain and dark days have set the crop back a few weeks.

Heavy and frequent rains in Texas delayed the planting of a considerable acreage beyond the usual planting date. The larger portion of the Texas acreage seeded fairly early, is doing well. Many early fields show a good, clean stand, but the late planted acreage is weedy and grassy.

The crop in California was planted unusually late because of wet and soggy ground; warmer weather is necessary to hasten development for favorable yields; water supplies are ample for all needs.

HOPS: On an acreage 7 percent larger than that of 1940, the indicated production of hops in the Pacific Coast States is 2 percent smaller than the crop of 1940, but is 19 percent larger than the 10-year (1930-39) average production. Acreage for harvest in 1941 is estimated at 35,100 acres, compared with 32,800 in 1940, and the 10-year average of 29,660 acres. Prospective production, as indicated by condition on July 1, totals 41,500,000 pounds compared with 42,552,000 pounds in 1940 and the 10-year average of 34,784,000 pounds. Acreage in the three States continues to show an upward trend, with increases over 1940 indicated in each State. The largest percentage increase is in Washington where the acreage for harvest in 1941 is 18 percent greater than in 1940. The California acreage is 6 percent larger and that of Oregon 4 percent larger.

mjd

The prospective yield per acre is smaller in each State than in 1940 and for the three States combined averages 1,182 pounds, compared with 1,297 pounds last year. In Oregon, the most important producing State, cloudy, damp weather has caused considerable downy mildew to appear in some areas and a few yards are believed to be almost a total loss. Although this condition has taken its toll, clear weather would help to check the damage and possibly improve crop prospects. Mildew has also injured the California crop, particularly in the Sonoma County district. In this State the crop is reported to be later than usual. In Washington, the vines have been quite free from disease and the prospective yield is high, although not as high as in 1940.

SUGARCANE: The acreage of sugarcane for sugar and seed in Louisiana and Florida, to be harvested in the fall and winter of 1941-42, is estimated at 296,500 acres--about 4 percent more than the 285,400 acres harvested for sugar and seed in the 1940-41 season. The combined production of cane, indicated by the condition of the crop on July 1, is 5,760,000 short tons. At the harvest of 1940-41 the production was 4,268,000 tons. The 10-year average production is 4,728,000 tons.

The acreage for harvest in Louisiana in the fall of 1941, for sugar and seed, is estimated at 264,000 acres, of which 240,000 acres will probably be harvested for sugar and 24,000 acres for seed. Production of cane for sugar is indicated by the growing condition on July 1 at 4,200,000 short tons, compared with 2,925,000 tons harvested in the 1940-41 season, and 3,842,000 tons, the 10-year average production.

The weather during the spring months was unfavorable to the crop. Persistent subnormal temperatures throughout the sugar belt made it difficult for the cane to start growth. Drought caused anxiety in some sections of the sugar belt. Subsequently, moderate to heavy rains relieved in some measure the dry conditions, but the cane fields on the poorly drained lands became grassy and weedy, rendering cultivation difficult. Plant cane, in general, is in fair to good condition, but the stubble cane is not doing so well. The condition of all cane on July 1 indicates an average yield of about 17.5 tons per acre.

Sugarcane acreage in Florida for sugar and seed for harvest in the fall and winter of 1941-42 is estimated at 32,500 acres. There are about 32,100 acres for sugar and 400 acres for seed. The condition of the crop on July 1 indicates a production of 1,124,000 tons of cane for sugar. Production for sugar in the 1940-41 season was 956,000 tons. The 10-year (1930-39) average production is 520,000 tons.

The stubble cane is slightly below normal because of freezing temperatures in March. Otherwise the growing season thus far has been satisfactory. The crop has made rapid recovery since the rains came, compensating for the extended drought.

SUGARCANE AND SORGO FOR SIRUP: The acreage of sugarcane to be harvested for sirup this year is about 110,000 acres or approximately 5 percent larger than the 1940 harvested acreage of 105,000 acres. All of the 8 Southern States producing sugarcane for sirup show increases this year except Louisiana and Texas which indicate decreases from the previous year's harvested acreages of 10 percent and 20 percent, respectively. The decrease in Texas is probably of no particular significance as the acreage in that State is very small, but in Louisiana the decline is probably due to the fact that last season a considerable acreage of excess quota cane was ground for sirup.

In the 16 States producing sorgo for sirup about 193,000 acres will be harvested this fall--a slight decrease from the 1940 crop of 200,000 acres. The largest decreases are in Arkansas and Missouri but as the acreages are not very large the changes are not particularly significant.

Estimates of production of cane sirup and sorgo sirup will not be made until fall.

tld

SUGAR BEETS: Reports from sugar beet factories and from individual growers indicate that about 801,000 acres of sugar beets have been or will be planted this year in the United States. This figure includes the acreage to be planted this fall in the Imperial Valley of California for harvest next spring. Last year 975,000 acres of sugar beets were planted in this country. The curtailed acreage this season is in keeping with the reduced allotments under the provisions of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration program, which allotted 820,000 acres for planting in 1941 compared with 975,000 acres in 1940. The reduced acreage allotments this year were necessitated under the Sugar Act by the unusually large sugar beet crops of the past three years. Shortage of field help has apparently not been a factor in determining acreage planted as sufficient labor has been available except in a few localities.

Allowing for loss of planted acreage, about 761,000 acres of sugar beets will be harvested this season. A harvested acreage of this size would represent a reduction of about 17 percent from last year, when 916,000 acres were harvested. Abandonment of sugar beet acreage to date is placed at only about 5 percent and if no material abandonment occurs between now and harvest the loss in acreage this season will be one of the smallest of record.

The growing condition of sugar beets on July 1 indicated a yield of about 12.6 tons per acre, and if it should materialize it would be the second highest yield of record and would rank next to last season's all-time high yield of 13.3 tons per acre. The indicated production of 9,582,000 tons would be about 21 percent less than the 1940 record crop of 12,192,000 tons, but even so this season's production would be exceeded only by four other sugar beet crops, those of 1933, 1938, 1939, and 1940.

The condition of sugar beets is good in all of the major producing States but is best in the Mountain States including Oregon. The crop prospect is somewhat less favorable in California and in most of the Great Lakes area. Prospects in Kansas are above normal as is also true in Illinois, but in Iowa sugar beets have gotten off to a rather poor start. In California the crop is about 30 days later than usual as heavy rains of the winter and spring months prevented normal farm operations during the regular planting season. There have also been more wet weather diseases, wire worms and weeds than ordinarily and stands are only fair. The stand of sugar beets in Utah, however, is better than last year. Difficulty was experienced in all important sugar beet areas of Utah in thinning of beets due partly to stormy weather at thinning time and partly due to the difficulty of getting sufficient help.

Planting of sugar beets in Colorado was somewhat later than last year's unusually early date but not particularly late compared to other seasons. The crop is thinned and blocked and is making good progress. Irrigation water is plentiful in the principal sugar beet areas and in some sections beets are being irrigated. With acreages sharply reduced it is probable that only the best land and more skilled producers will be engaged in the production of sugar beets this year. These factors may result in unusually high yields per acre in Colorado as well as elsewhere if the season continues favorable.

hsj

TOBACCO: The 1,376,500 acres of tobacco indicated for harvest in 1941 is only about 2 percent less than the 1,404,350 acres harvested last season. It is, however, nearly 18 percent below the 1930-39 average acreage.

The reduced acreage in 1940 and also that in 1941 from the level of previous years are primarily a consequence of the curtailment, because of the war, of exports of tobacco especially of the flue-cured and dark fired types. The prospective production of 1,316,481,000 pounds of all types of tobacco combined is a decrease of nearly 10 percent from the 1940 crop of 1,451,966,000 pounds and is about 6 percent less than the 10-year (1930-39) average production.

The 1941 flue-cured tobacco crop is now indicated at 716,192,000 pounds as compared with last year's production of 755,793,000 pounds and the 10-year average of 751,348,000 pounds. A flue-cured tobacco crop of this size would be the smallest since the crop of 682,850,000 pounds produced under drought conditions in 1936. Normally about 70 percent of the flue-cured crop is produced in North Carolina and in that State growth of tobacco has been somewhat irregular and the crop as a whole is about two weeks later than usual.

in North Carolina
Farmers in all type areas/experienced difficulty in getting a good stand of tobacco this spring. Dry weather prevented normal development of plants in beds and when transplanted many of them died, necessitating resetting 2 and 3 times and those that survived made slow progress. Good root systems were developed, however, and later when frequent and sizeable rains came plants responded rapidly and made such quick growth that the earlier irregularity of fields is being largely overcome except for a somewhat ragged stand. Past experience suggests that this quick growth tobacco may result in a relatively light weight leaf. Conditions somewhat similar to those in North Carolina have prevailed in the other flue-cured tobacco States. Early season reports of serious blue mold damage and shortage of plants failed to materialize and most growers were able to secure locally plants sufficient for their needs.

The production of fire-cured tobacco has been on the decline for a number of years as cost of firing, loss of foreign markets, and change in domestic consumer demand have restricted the outlet for this class of tobacco. It now appears that the 1941 crop of 71,027,000 pounds of fire-cured tobacco will be the smallest ever produced in this country. If this forecast is borne out later by actual sales the crop will be about 31 percent less than the 1940 production and about 43 percent less than the 10-year average production of 125,499,000 pounds.

The prospective yield of 825 pounds per acre for fire-cured tobacco is also down sharply from last season's yield of 883 pounds. Virginia dark fired tobacco has made about normal growth but the Black Patch of Kentucky and Tennessee has been quite dry and stands of tobacco are poor and growth retarded.

The estimated production of burley tobacco of 325,361,000 pounds represents a reduction of about 13 percent from the 1940 production of 375,535,000 pounds and is slightly less than the 10-year average production of 328,605,000 pounds. The acreage of burley tobacco for harvest this year is placed at 363,900 acres or a little more than the 360,500 acres harvested in 1940. Spring droughts were broken in time to enable farmers to plant their full intended acreages. It appears that there is no serious shortage of labor in the burley area and this seems true in the other tobacco areas as well, although it is noted that there is an increase in the number of mechanical setters in use because of the difficulty in some localities of securing ample labor. Burley tobacco plants were generally adequate and stands are considered good.

tld

The prices now being received by Maryland tobacco growers for their 1940 crop are higher than for several years and may be a contributing factor in the increase in acreage this year. It is estimated that 39,100 acres of tobacco will be harvested in southern Maryland this year as compared with 38,000 acres last fall.

A good stand was secured and ample June rains have caused plants to make above normal growth for this period of the season. If the estimated yield per acre of 850 pounds turns out to be correct, it would be the second highest yield of record, exceeded only by the yield of 875 pounds secured in 1920.

July 1 indications point to a dark air-cured tobacco crop of 31,116,000 pounds compared with last year's production of 42,212,000 pounds and the 10-year average of 41,715,000 pounds. The decline in production this season is partly due to a prospective yield of 862 pounds compared with last year's yield of 887 pounds, but is principally due to a decrease from 47,600 acres in 1940 to 36,100 acres in 1941. All of the dark air-cured types show smaller acreages this year than last but the largest reductions were made in type 35 and type 36 in Kentucky.

A cigar tobacco crop of 139,550,000 pounds is indicated July 1 compared with the 1940 cigar production of 143,025,000 pounds and the 10-year average of 120,487,000 pounds. Reduced production this season is indicated for both fillers and binders but wrappers show an increase over last year's production. The growing condition of tobacco is good to excellent in most cigar tobacco areas. Stands are good and growth has been above normal, as excellent rains fell in most cigar tobacco sections during June.

DRY EDIBLE BEANS: The production of dry edible beans in 1941 is indicated to be 18,046,000 bags of 100 pounds each (uncleaned). This is an increase of 12 percent over the 1940 production of 16,074,000 bags and 36 percent over the 10-year (1930-39) production of 13,297,000 bags.

The acreage for harvest in 1941 of 2,033,000 acres is 10.7 percent larger than the acreage harvested last year and 18.5 percent more than the 10-year (1930-39) average of 1,716,000 acres. Greatest increases in acreage were reported in New York and Michigan, with moderate increases in Montana, Wyoming, and Idaho.

The bean crop is off to a good start in New England and New York where weather conditions during planting time were favorable and stands are generally good. In Michigan where the crop is in various stages of development, early plantings suffered slight frost damage in early June and some late plantings have poor stands but prospects generally are for above average yields. The favorable price situation has encouraged growers to expand acreage in New York and Michigan, although there was a shortage of farm labor in western New York during spring planting. In Montana, Idaho and Wyoming the cool, wet spring retarded growth and in Montana stands are reported spotted and considerable replanting has been necessary. In most Western States, the outlook for summer irrigation water is good and in non-irrigated areas where the crop was planted later than usual spring moisture was above normal. Prospects in Colorado are good on a reduced acreage. Planting conditions were fairly favorable in New Mexico and Arizona. In California, moisture conditions are very favorable and a moderate increase in large and baby Lima bean and white bean acreage is reported. Stands of all varieties are good and the current condition of Limas is the second highest ever reported.

tld

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT as of July 1, 1941
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD
Washington, D. C., July 10, 1941
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

FRUIT AND NUT SUMMARY: Growing conditions during June were favorable for most fruit and nut crops. Indicated production of peaches, pears, cherries, and California plums and dried prunes is now slightly larger than was indicated on June 1. Condition of citrus fruits from the 1941 bloom (1941-42 crop) declined somewhat from that of a month ago. Conditions on July 1 point to larger-than-average crops of peaches, pears, grapes, cherries, plums, prunes, and California walnuts. Production of apricots and almonds is indicated to be below average. Forecasts for other fruit and nut crops for 1941 will not be made until later in the season.

The July 1 condition of apples in commercial areas was above average and higher than on July 1 last year. Apple prospects are favorable in most of the important commercial areas of the country. Though it is too early for definite indications relative to citrus production during the 1941-42 season, on the basis of July 1 condition it seems likely that the combined production of oranges and grapefruit may be slightly smaller than for the 1940-41 season.

The 1940-41 California Valencia orange crop, most of which will be marketed during the summer and early fall months, is about 3 percent smaller than the 1939-40 California production of that variety. Marketings of Valencias from Florida during the balance of the season will be larger than last season, but will furnish only a small proportion of the total supply for the remainder of the summer. Most of the 1940-41 grapefruit crop has been harvested, and marketings for the remainder of the season will come almost entirely from California. Supplies of California lemons during the summer and fall months will be larger than for any previous season.

APPLES (Commercial Crop): The July 1 condition of apples in commercial areas was reported at 65 percent, compared with 62 percent last year and the 6-year (1934-39) average of 58 percent. Condition is above average in some States and below average in others, but for each of the three major regions-- eastern, central, and western -- condition is above the 6-year average and is higher than last year.

In the eastern States conditions are varied. New England apple prospects are slightly below average. The June drop was heavy and the set of fruit is light in most orchards. Weather conditions have been favorable for spraying and losses from scab and insect damage are expected to be small. In many areas of these States the crop would be benefitted by additional rain. Condition of New York apples is higher than last year. Prospects are above last season in the Lake Ontario and Lake Champlain areas but are lower in the Hudson Valley. New Jersey growing conditions were favorable in June, but condition is irregular. The earliest varieties are being marketed. The Pennsylvania crop was greatly improved by early June rains. In the southeastern part of that State the crop is sizing well. In the northern and western parts there was much late-spring cold injury and the crop will be light.

Delaware prospects improved during June and a moderately large crop is expected. Insect damage has been less than usual. Harvesting of early varieties has started. In Maryland, the June drop was slightly heavier than usual but a good crop is indicated. Commercial apples of Virginia showed improvement during June and the fruit is developing satisfactorily. The crop is unusually free of disease. In West Virginia, condition of the crop is about the same as last year and production is expected to be moderately large. Most of the North Carolina commercial orchards have a good set of fruit. The recent period of dry weather did

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not injure the crop but kept down diseases. Georgia apples were improved by June rains and condition is high.

In the central States, the production outlook is unusually favorable in all commercial areas except the Missouri Valley area -- northwestern Missouri, Iowa, Nebraska, and Kansas -- where the crop is light as the result of freeze damage of last November.

Ohio conditions are favorable although May freezes damaged apples in the eastern part of the State and hail in early June injured early varieties in scattered localities. Scab and other diseases were held in check by dry spring weather. Most trees in Indiana are heavily loaded and moisture supplies are ample. In Illinois, the outlook is much above average, although the southern part of the State is feeling the effects of drought and the June drop was heavy. Michigan has about an average crop. Extremely dry weather prevails in the area north of Grand Rapids and the crop may be damaged if this condition is prolonged. In Wisconsin, a large crop is in prospect. Apples in eastern lakeshore counties would be benefitted by rain.

Iowa, Nebraska, and Kansas have very light crops in prospect. Missouri production is expected to be light in the northwestern commercial area but conditions are favorable in the eastern and southwestern commercial areas. Kentucky, Tennessee, and Arkansas prospects are unusually good.

In the western States condition of apples is average or above in all States except Montana and Oregon. In the latter two States, though, present conditions indicate crops of at least moderate size in most of the commercial areas. In Idaho, the present outlook is about average, although some fruit was damaged by hail in the Conneil-Mesa area. Colorado has a crop of moderate size with considerable variation between areas. In Delta County -- the principal carlot shipping area -- production is expected to be much smaller than the relatively large crop of last season. A good-sized crop is in prospect in Montezuma County and a fair-sized crop in Fremont County. The Ft. Collins-Loveland area is expected to have a larger crop than last season despite extensive hail damage and a heavy June drop. Condition in New Mexico declined during June but a good crop is in prospect. Utah has a fairly heavy set of fruit and weather conditions have been favorable. In Washington prospects are favorable and a crop about the same as last year is indicated. Weather conditions have been satisfactory, pest control more effective than last season, and orchards are receiving somewhat better care than in recent years. Hail damaged a few orchards in scattered localities of the Yakima and Okanogan areas. In Oregon conditions are materially lower than last season, and it now appears that production will be lighter than last year. California apples made good progress during June, although most varieties are somewhat later then usual.

PEACHES: Production of peaches in 1941, on the basis of July 1 conditions, is indicated to be the largest since 1931. A crop of 67,049,000 bushels is in prospect, compared with 54,430,000 bushels harvested in 1940, and the 10-year (1930-39) average of 54,356,000 bushels.

In the 10 early Southern States production is placed at 21,019,000 bushels. The 1940 crop in these States was 13,856,000 bushels, and the 10-year average production was 14,293,000 bushels. In Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana, prospects declined slightly during June, but relatively large crops are still in prospect in these States. In Georgia, prospects for late varieties were improved by rains occurring

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toward the end of June; but dry weather during the spring and early summer prevented proper sizing of fruit of most early varieties. Movement of the early crop in Georgia has been a little later than last year; but shipments of Early Rose are now completed and harvesting and movement of Early Hileys is in progress. Early June rains were beneficial to peaches in North and South Carolina and a crop of good quality is expected. Harvest of early varieties is well advanced in these States.

Growing conditions have been favorable in Arkansas. Harvest of early varieties started about the middle of June, and movement of Elbertas is expected to start about July 20. Prospects are favorable for a large Elberta crop, and quality is expected to be excellent. The peak of the shipping season for that variety is expected about July 25 with harvest continuing into the first half of August. In Oklahoma and Texas conditions during June were relatively favorable and prospects point to crops approximately double the 10-year average in each of these States. Large crops are indicated for Kentucky and Tennessee.

The indicated production in the North Atlantic States is above average but below last year's crop in that area. Prospects improved during June and the crop is making satisfactory growth. In New York, the season is about two weeks earlier than last year. In New Jersey, harvest of early varieties will begin about the middle of July.

In the North Central States the peach crop is indicated to be well above average, and about 2-1/2 times as large as the short crop of last season. Dry weather has retarded "sizing" of the Illinois crop in some areas. In Michigan, the set of fruit is heavy and much thinning has been necessary; but fruit has sized well, to date, despite the heavy set. The Ohio and Indiana peach crops developed under favorable weather conditions during June. Small crops are indicated for Iowa, Kansas, and Nebraska, where many trees were killed by fall and winter freezes.

In the west, weather conditions were favorable during June and crop prospects improved slightly during the month. The Colorado crop is expected to be somewhat smaller than last year's record crop but well above average. The June drop was fairly heavy in some orchards in that State. Late frosts caused scattered damage but losses were not serious.

In Washington and Oregon, favorable weather conditions prevailed during June. Harvest of early peaches has started in Washington and by mid-July carlot shipments will be moving. A large crop is in prospect in Utah. Picking of early varieties in the southern part of the State will start about the middle of July; but the main harvest in the important commercial areas of northern Utah will not start until late August or early September.

Production of California clingstone peaches is placed at 13,209,000 bushels, compared with 14,709,000 produced in 1940, and the 10-year (1930-39) average of 15,143,000 bushels. The California freestone peach crop is indicated to be 8,292,000 bushels, compared with the 1940 crop of 8,876,000 bushels and the average of 7,863,000 bushels. All varieties are making good progress,-especially clingstones in the Sacramento Valley where some orchards were damaged by heavy spring rains. Early-maturing varieties of Freestones are now being harvested.

PEARS: The July 1 condition of pears indicates a crop of 31,071,000 bushels for the United States, 3 percent more than was indicated on June 1. Production for 1940 was 31,622,000 bushels and the 10-year (1930-39) average production was 27,278,000 bushels. Sixty-one percent of the total pear crop is expected to

come from the three Pacific Coast States (Washington, Oregon, and California). In these States, Bartlett production is placed at 13,671,000 bushels compared with 13,407,000 bushels in 1940 and the 10-year (1930-39) average of 13,582,000 bushels. Production of pears other than Bartletts in these States is estimated at 5,364,000 bushels compared with 6,555,000 bushels for 1940 and the 10-year average of 4,533,000 bushels.

Pears showed good growth in Washington during June. Damage by insects has been held to a minimum by cool weather and an adequate spraying program. In Oregon, prospects for both Bartlett and other pears declined during June. In the Hood River section, production of Bartletts is expected to be about equal to the 1940 production. The crop progressed favorably in that area in spite of the rather wet weather during June. Damage from scab to date has not been serious. Prospects for both Bartlett and other pears declined in the Rogue River district during June, due to continued cold, rainy weather which caused further loss from scab. Picking of Bartletts in that area is expected to begin the last week in July, with harvesting well under way by the first week of August.

In California, Bartletts made good growth in most important sections during July, though dropping of fruit is reported to have been heavy in certain areas. The July 1 estimate of fall and winter varieties in that State is slightly smaller than was indicated a month ago, while the Bartlett crop is indicated to be larger than was expected on June 1.

In the North Atlantic States, production is indicated to be well below last year and below average. In New York, severe damage occurred from late spring frosts. In Pennsylvania, prospective production is well below last year but above average. Prospects improved in nearly all of the North Central States during June, and production in this group of States is now indicated to be materially larger than was expected on June 1. Larger than average crops are in prospect in most of the South Atlantic and South Central States.

GRAPES: The 1941 United States grape crop is estimated at 2,553,820 tons, on the basis of July 1 conditions. Production in 1940 was 2,543,910 tons, and the 10-year (1930-39) average production was 2,264,062 tons.

Production of wine grapes in California is estimated at 583,000 tons compared with 607,000 tons in 1940 and the 10-year average production of 497,000 tons. Production of raisin types in that State is placed at 1,289,000 tons; production in 1940 totalled 1,209,000 tons, and the 10-year average 1,143,600 tons. The prospective crop of table grapes in California is placed at 424,000 tons. The 1940 production was 430,000 tons and the 10-year average 350,200 tons. Conditions during June were fairly favorable for development of the crop in California, though there is still danger of mildew damage resulting from the cold, damp weather of the spring and early summer. Sulphur has been applied generously in most vineyards where there is danger of damage from this cause; but the weather to date has not been sufficiently hot to insure optimum effects from such applications. Mildew damage is not expected to be serious, however, provided the usual hot July weather prevails.

A large grape crop is expected in Washington. Production in that State has been increasing rapidly in recent years, because of extensive plantings of new vineyards. The prospective grape crop in New York is only about three-fourths as large

as the 1940 crop and the 10-year average, largely because of spring freeze damage. The Pennsylvania grape crop also was damaged by freezes. Prospective production in that State is only about three-fourths as large as in 1940. Prospects are variable in Ohio; but the crop improved in June and indicated production is almost as large as the 10-year average production. In Michigan, prospective grape production is 19 percent smaller than in 1940, and 23 percent below average. Most Michigan vineyards were severely damaged by winter and spring freezes.

"Bumper" grape crops are in prospect in Missouri and Arkansas, with production indicated to be 21 percent above average in Missouri and 22 percent above in Arkansas. Prospective production in the South Atlantic States is about the same as the 1940 production in that area.

CHERRIES: The indicated production of all varieties of cherries in the 12 commercial States is 158,710 tons. This indicated production is 11 percent smaller than the 1940 crop of 178,310 tons, but is 15 percent larger than the 10-year (1930-39) average production of 138,234 tons. Increased production in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Montana, Colorado, and California is more than offset by decreases in other important cherry producing States.

Total production of sweet varieties is indicated to be 72,330 tons in 1941 compared with 65,790 tons produced in 1940. In California production is nearly double that of 1940, while in Michigan, Idaho, Colorado, Utah and Oregon, production is expected to be smaller than in 1940. The sour cherry crop is placed at 86,380 tons for 1941, 23 percent less than the 112,520 tons produced in 1940.

In Pennsylvania, the cherry harvest is about two weeks earlier than usual and is generally well advanced throughout the State. The crop is turning out considerably better than expected earlier in the season. In Ohio and New York, prospects also improved materially during June. Both sweet and sour varieties have sized well and losses from May freezes were not as heavy as originally expected. In New York sour cherries bloomed earlier than last year and hot weather during June hastened growth considerably. Harvest is expected to be general about mid-July. Harvesting of the sour cherry crop in Michigan is underway in southern areas, and is starting in northern districts. The crop is light in many parts of the important producing Grand Traverse area. In Wisconsin rains during late June in the Door County area were beneficial to the cherry crop.

Harvest of the sweet cherry crop in Washington was nearing completion by July 1. Indicated production of these varieties in that State is slightly higher than in 1940. Harvest of the sour cherry crop in western Washington has started and production is expected to be somewhat smaller than last year. The set of fruit was light due to unfavorable weather at blossom time. In Oregon, frequent rains immediately prior to harvest caused considerable damage to sweet cherries. The Dalles area escaped rain damage; but in other areas of the State cullage of rain-damaged fruit was heavier than usual. In California conditions were relatively favorable in most areas.

In Colorado, cherry prospects improved during June. Early varieties are now being harvested. In Larimer County, hail damage during May reduced prospects for sour cherries to some extent, but production for the State as a whole is expected to be materially larger than last year.

The Utah sweet cherry crop is now being harvested. Production of both sweet and sour varieties in that State is expected to be smaller than in 1940, chiefly because of damage from April frosts, and recent high winds. Frost damage was particularly severe to sweet varieties. In Idaho, picking of sweet cherries is nearing completion. Production was slightly smaller than in 1940. The Idaho sour cherry crop is also expected to be somewhat smaller than last season. All varieties of sweet cherries in that State were damaged considerably by rains just prior to harvest and cullage was relatively heavy. Damage was especially severe in the Lewiston area.

PLUMS AND PRUNES: Production of plums in California is estimated at 77,000 tons--the largest crop since 1930, when 82,000 tons were produced. The 1940 crop was 69,000 tons, and the 10-year (1930-39) average production was 64,600 tons.

The Michigan plum crop is indicated to be 6,500 tons, compared with 5,800 tons in 1940, and the 10-year average production of 5,580 tons. Condition of the crop in that State is generally good, though the set of fruit in a few sections is somewhat irregular due to May freezes.

Production of California dried prunes is estimated at 229,000 tons, compared with 175,000 tons harvested in 1940. The 10-year average is 207,100 tons. Total production of prunes for all purposes in Idaho, Washington, and Oregon is now placed at 149,500 tons (fresh basis) compared with 81,700 tons in 1940. Average production during the 10-year period, 1930-39, was 159,420 tons. Idaho prunes are developing under favorable conditions. Insect damage has been unusually light in that State but early frosts damaged the crop in some districts. In Washington, cool weather and adequate rains in June were favorable for the development of large-sized fruit; and the "June drop" was lighter than usual. Oregon prune prospects are varied. In eastern Oregon, prospects are favorable, but the crop is expected to be somewhat smaller than the large crop in that area last season. In western Oregon, indicated production is below average but more than 3 times as large as the unusually small crop of 1940. The western Oregon crop is relatively light in the northern part of the Willamette Valley, where spring frosts caused considerable damage, but in the southern part of the Valley, a fair crop is expected.

CITRUS FRUITS: The July 1 condition of oranges from the 1941 bloom (1941-42 crop) is 68 percent, compared with 69 percent on the same date last year, and the 10-year (1930-39) average of 74 percent. Grapefruit condition on July 1 (1941-42 crop) was 52 percent. Condition of the grapefruit crop on July 1, 1940 was 60 percent and the 10-year average was 65 percent. The July 1 condition of California lemons from the 1941 bloom was 74 percent, compared with 78 percent on the same date last season, and the 10-year average of 74 percent.

In Florida citrus areas, ample rainfall during the last half of June checked the dropping of fruit. In the Lower Rio Grande Valley of Texas, however, the excessive rains of April and May--detrimental to the development of citrus fruits in that area--continued into June. Many groves are so wet that growers have been unable to carry out necessary spraying and dusting operations. In sections having good drainage, however, groves are in good condition and fruit of the new crop is "sizing" well. Arizona citrus trees are in relatively good condition, though in some groves, the "June drop" was heavier than usual. California citrus fruits from the bloom of 1941 developed under favorable conditions during June.

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Production of oranges during the 1940-41 season is now placed at 79,944,000 boxes, compared with the 1939-40 crop of 75,646,000 boxes, and the 1938-39 production of 78,531,000 boxes. The 1940-41 grapefruit crop is now indicated to be 43,063,000 boxes. The 1939-40 production of grapefruit was 35,175,000 boxes, and the 1938-39 crop totalled 43,594,000 boxes. The California lemon crop for the 1940-41 season -- which will supply the market during the summer and early fall months -- is indicated to be 13,538,000 boxes, compared with 11,963,000 boxes in 1939-40, and 11,106,000 boxes in 1938-39.

PECANS: Pecan prospects are rather indefinite, since the season is not yet sufficiently far advanced for reliable indications relative to production. Prospects on July 1, however, appeared favorable in all States except Texas. In the southeast, June rains, which broke the spring drought, were beneficial to pecans. In the Albany area of Georgia, a relatively large crop is expected especially for Stuarts and Schleys. In that section orchards have received better care than usual, and spraying has been practiced more generally than in other recent years. In Florida, a crop of moderate size is indicated in the western part of the producing area but production is expected to be light in other areas of that State. Prospects are favorable in Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Oklahoma. In Louisiana, present indications point to a medium-sized crop. Dropping of nuts, and diseases and insects, are more prevalent than usual in that State. In Texas, production is expected to be light except in the northwestern part of the pecan-producing area. Excessive spring rains at blossom time interfered with pollination. Insect damage also has reduced prospects in that State.

ALMONDS, WALNUTS, AND FILBERTS: The California walnut crop, on the basis of the July 1 condition, is indicated to be 53,000 tons, compared with 42,200 tons in 1940, and the 10-year (1930-39) average of 43,330 tons. Most orchards are in good condition, and trees are carrying an unusually large crop of nuts. In many sections, however, blight is more prevalent than in any recent season. It is too early to definitely determine the ultimate effects of blight on production but with the prospect of hot weather, it seems likely that a considerable portion of the blighted nuts will fall from the trees before reaching maturity. The condition of Oregon walnuts is well above average, and present prospects are favorable in that State. In a few areas, however, damp, cloudy weather during June favored development of blight. Growing conditions during June were good for Oregon filberts and production now seems likely to be much larger than last year. The condition of Washington filberts is well above average as a result of favorable growing conditions since the blooming period. Du Chilly trees, however, are carrying a relatively heavier set of nuts than the Barcelona variety.

APRICOTS, FIGS, AND OLIVES: The prospective production of California apricots is indicated to be slightly smaller than was reported on June 1. Indicated production is now placed at 228,000 tons, compared with the unusually small crop of 103,000 tons in 1940, and the 10-year (1930-39) average of 240,700 tons. Damage from shot-hole fungus has been severe in many orchards. Apricot harvest is well along in the interior valleys, but has not yet reached a peak in the coastal areas. Prospective production of Washington apricots is indicated to be 12,200 tons, compared with 12,900 tons in 1940, and the 10-year average of 7,170 tons. The crop is somewhat variable in the Yakima Valley but trees in the Wenatchee-Okanogan district are carrying a heavy set of fruit. By July 1 apricot harvest was in "full swing" in the lower Yakima Valley, and was getting under way in other areas. Shipments are expected to reach a maximum about July 15.

California fig orchards are in good condition. Harvesting of the first crop of Black Mission figs -- used mainly for fresh consumption -- is nearly completed in the San Joaquin Valley. Condition of California olives is average but is considerably below that of last year.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT as of July 1, 1941
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD
Washington, D. C., July 10, 1941
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

POTATOES: The total acreage of potatoes planted in the United States for the 1941 season is estimated to be 5.8 percent less than the 1940 planted acreage. The acreage for harvest in 1941 is indicated to be 4.9 percent smaller than the 1940 harvested acreage. A total of 2,904,300 acres is indicated for harvest this season compared with 3,052,800 acres harvested last season, and the 10-year (1930-39) average of 3,295,600 acres.

The greatest decrease in acreage took place in the 30 late States where the acreage for harvest in 1941 is 8 percent smaller than that harvested in 1940. Low prices obtained for the large crop of 1940 in these States appear to be largely responsible for the decrease in acreage this year. In the 7 intermediate States, however, the 1941 acreage is almost as large as that of 1940. The acreage in the 12 early States, in contrast with the decreasing acreage in the late producing States, shows a continuation of the upward trend of recent years. In these States, the acreage for harvest in 1941 is 7 percent larger than in 1940 and is 16 percent above the 10-year average harvested acreage.

Prospective production in the United States, as indicated by conditions on July 1, is 8 percent smaller than the crop of 1940 and is 1 percent less than the 10-year average production. The 1941 crop is placed at 367,650,000 bushels compared with 397,722,000 bushels in 1940 and the 10-year average of 370,045,000 bushels. The present yield outlook is for an average of 126.6 bushels per acre this season compared with the record high of 130.3 bushels in 1940 and the 10-year average of 112.6 bushels.

The most pronounced percentage decreases in production, as compared with the 1940 crop, are indicated in the 7 intermediate States, with a 19 percent decrease, and in the 18 surplus late States, with an 8 percent decrease. The 12 other late States show a decrease of only 4 percent and the early potato States have a crop almost as large as that of 1940 and 24 percent above the 10-year average production. In the 18 surplus late States, which produce about two-thirds of the Nation's potato crop, prospective production is below the 10-year average in the Eastern and Central groups of States, but is above average in the group of 10 Western States.

In the New England States weather conditions during May and June were excellent for the development of the potato crop. Aroostook County plantings were exceptionally early this season, and though dry weather prevailed until late June, this condition has been relieved by heavy rains. The dry early season has favored the development of an excellent root system. New York potatoes also were planted earlier than usual, but because of lack of moisture in many areas, the crop shows variable stages of growth. In general, the up-State crop looks good but moisture is needed for the proper setting and sizing of the tubers. The Long Island crop is indicated to be somewhat smaller than the large production of last year. In Pennsylvania and New Jersey rains during June were beneficial to potatoes, but local areas are still in need of additional moisture.

In the important North Central States indicated yields per acre are mostly above average and the general appearance of the crops is good, although some damage has been caused locally by too much or too little moisture. Plantings in Minnesota and North Dakota were made a little later than usual because of wet fields and in Iowa some commercial acreage had to be replanted following a period of wet weather. In Michigan and Wisconsin the disease situation so far is less serious than usual. The Nebraska crop has made good progress and precipitation in the leading dry land commercial areas has been the most favorable in many years.

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In the Western States present conditions point to yields per acre only moderately below the excellent yields of last year and considerably above average. The Montana crop now appears quite promising after some delays in planting. In Idaho the planting of late potatoes was also delayed somewhat by wet weather, but stands are good, particularly in the Upper Snake River Valley. Colorado prospects are favorable at this date. Early plantings have made excellent progress and the San Luis Valley crop with unusually good growing weather has overcome a moderately late start. In Utah irrigation water has been plentiful and the crop is developing satisfactorily. Nevada plantings were delayed by rainy weather but are practically completed now. Washington potatoes show a high condition and are reported to have an unusually heavy set of tubers this year. In Oregon present growing conditions are also favorable for good yields. The California late acreage is in good condition and reports from the various areas indicate the prospects of excellent yields.

SWEETPOTATOES: A 1941 sweetpotato crop of 71,089,000 bushels is indicated by July 1 condition. This is 15 percent more than the 1940 production of 61,998,000 bushels but 3 percent below the 10-year (1930-39) average production of 73,208,000 bushels. The crop indicated for 1941 exceeds the 1940 production in all States except Delaware, Virginia, Missouri, Kansas, Arkansas, and California.

July 1 condition indicates a prospective average yield of 84 bushels per acre compared with a yield of 80 bushels in 1940 and the 10-year (1930-39) average yield of 83 bushels per acre. The crop in the South Atlantic States and in the eastern part of the South Central region was benefitted considerably by June rains, which relieved the drought of previous months. In that area the crop is later than usual, but growing conditions are now favorable.

The acreage of sweetpotatoes for harvest is estimated at 843,000 acres. This is 9 percent greater than the 772,000 acres harvested in 1940 but 4 percent less than the 10-year (1930-39) average of 882,000 acres. For all States, acreage is equal to or larger than in 1940. In the South Atlantic States acreage is 7 percent larger than in 1940, and in the South Central States 12 percent.

SOYBEANS: The indications for the July 1 report point to 9,990,000 acres of soybeans grown alone for all purposes. This acreage would be 5.1 percent lower than the 10,528,000 acres grown alone in 1940. The 10-year (1930-39) average is 5,467,000 acres. A decline of 7.8 percent is indicated for the acreage in the North Central States, where most of the commercial crop is concentrated. There is at present more than the usual amount of uncertainty as to the total acreage of soybeans planted and the proportion which will be harvested for beans, due to the change in the provisions of the Agricultural Conservation program in the North Central States to encourage increased production of soybeans for oil as announced early in June. This revision will enable farmers to increase their production of soybeans by harvesting in 1941 an acreage larger than the acreage harvested for beans in 1940 without incurring deductions in the soil conservation payments. While the revision came somewhat late to greatly affect the total acreage planted it has apparently caused more than the usual amount of late plantings on farms where an acreage was available. Moreover wet fields interfered with planting operations during the first half of June in much of this area. It is not possible, therefore, to determine accurately the full effects of late plantings and shifts in utilization of this year's acreage.

An increase of 7 percent in acreage grown alone is indicated for the Southern States. This increase is accompanied by a general decrease in the Southern States this year in the proportion of the corn acreage which is interplanted with annual legumes.

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These acreage shifts result in part from a revision announced early in 1941 for States having minimum acreage requirements of soil-conserving or erosion-resisting crops on each farm, whereby interplanted legumes do not apply toward that minimum soil-conserving acreage.

COWPEAS: The estimate of 3,331,000 acres of cowpeas grown alone for all purposes is 6.8 percent more than the acreage grown alone in 1940 and is about 1/4 greater than the 10-year (1930-39) average.

The current acreage is almost 10 percent lower than the 1940 acreage in the North Central States. This is due primarily to a 15 percent reduction in Illinois, influenced by continued dry weather in the southern portion of the State. The largest percentage increase (13.5 percent) is reported in the South Atlantic States, while in the South Central States an increase of 7.3 percent is shown.

The greatest percentage increases over the 1940 acreage are shown in Georgia and Mississippi. In both States these increases are accompanied by a large reduction in the percentage of all corn that is interplanted. This would indicate that some of the increased acreage is due to a shift from cowpeas interplanted to grown alone in order to comply with the soil-conserving provisions of the Agricultural Conservation Program.

PEANUTS GROWN ALONE FOR ALL PURPOSES: The acreage of peanuts grown alone for all purposes in 1941 is only slightly less than the unusually large acreage grown in 1940, and is 1.5 percent less than the record 1939 acreage. In the United States, 2,374,000 acres are being grown alone in 1941 in comparison with 2,390,000 in 1940 and 2,410,000 in 1939. The 10-year average acreage of peanuts grown alone for all purposes is 1,951,000 acres. The Southwest area shows an increase in acreage of 2.4 percent over that of last year but this is more than offset by a slight decrease in the Southeast and a decline of 4.7 percent in the Virginia-Carolina area.

Because of dry weather at planting time many growers had difficulty in securing a good stand of peanuts and many fields had to be replanted. Growth has also been slow and the reported condition of 75 percent is about 5 points lower than the unusually high condition reported for the same date last year. The 10-year average condition is 73 percent. The first quantitative forecast of production will be made in August.

VELVET BEANS: The acreage of velvet beans grown alone is estimated at 175,000 acres, compared with 161,000 acres last year, and the 10-year average of 114,000 acres. This is an increase of 8.7 percent over last year's acreage. Practically all of the increase occurred in South Carolina and Georgia, where there is a moderate shift this year from corn interplanted to corn grown alone.

It is to be noted that the July 1 estimates of acreage of soybeans, cowpeas and velvet beans relate only to the acreage grown alone, and no allowance is made for the acreage grown with other crops in Southern States.

HAY: About 94 million tons of hay are expected to be harvested in 1941 from 74 million acres. This would be one million tons less than was harvested in 1940, 9 million tons more than the 1939 crop and 15 million more than the 10-year average. The prospective 1941 crop plus the May 1, 1941 farm stocks of 13 million tons provides a farm supply of 107 million tons. This is one million tons more than a year earlier.

Farmers' plans concerning their hay crops were still somewhat uncertain in June when they were reporting their 1941 acreages. Too much rain in some of the region between the Mississippi River and the Rocky Mountains was hindering harvest of early hay but providing soil moisture for later cuttings. The neardrought in the Eastern States had been broken and the possibilities for planting late kinds had improved definitely in that area. Recent changes in the Soil Conservation program will prompt farmers in the North Central States to divert soybeans from hay to grain if they can secure enough hay from other sources or from late planted soybeans.

Clover-timothy hay acreage is definitely less than in 1940 in most of the important States from Iowa and Missouri eastward to Pennsylvania and Virginia. In the East, yields per acre, especially first cuttings, are low, but in Ohio and States farther west and north, very good yields are indicated. Altogether a crop of about 25,164,000 tons is expected from 21,898,000 acres. This would be 4,123,000 tons less than in 1940 but 577,000 tons more than the 10-year average.

The acreage of alfalfa for hay is as large or larger than last year in all important States except California and Nevada. However, part of the reported increase in some of the Eastern States may reflect growers' changes in classification caused by a better growth of alfalfa than of other kinds in mixed fields. With good yields per acre indicated in most of the important States, production of alfalfa hay in 1941 is expected to be 33,049,000 tons from 15,218,000 acres. This would be 2,471,000 tons more than in 1940 from 1,170,000 more acres and a crop one-third larger than the 10-year average.

The 62,488,000 acres of all tame hay expected to be cut in 1941 is 396,000 acres more than was cut in 1940, and 6,386,000 acres more than the 10-year (1930-39) average. With yields per acre generally good in the North Central and Western States and prospects for late hay offsetting short early cuttings in much of the east and southeast, the total 1941 tame hay crop will probably be about 83,495,000 tons. This would be 2,817,000 tons less than the 1940 crop, but 13,845,000 tons more than the 10-year (1930-39) average.

In most important States, prospective 1941 yields per acre of wild hay are good and a larger acreage will be cut than in 1940. However, the 1941 acreage will probably be somewhat smaller than the 10-year (1930-39) average in most central and eastern States except North Dakota and South Dakota. The presently indicated crop of 10,631,000 tons from 11,445,000 acres is 1,457,000 tons more than the 1940 crop and 1,548,000 tons more than the 10-year average which includes several drought years in some important States.

PASTURES: On July 1 the condition of farm pastures in the United States averaged 83 percent of normal, the same as last year and the third best for the date since 1929. From the Great Plains westward, pastures and ranges were uniformly excellent and grazing conditions compared favorably with those existing before the great droughts of the past decade. In the northern Mississippi Valley, farm pastures were likewise furnishing unusually abundant green feed, but in the eastern and southeastern parts of the country pasture conditions were spotted. Although considerable improvement during June was noted in the Ohio Valley, southern New England and the Atlantic Seaboard States from New Jersey and Pennsylvania southward, eastern pastures on July 1 were mostly only fair and severe drought conditions were apparent in the lower Tennessee Valley and in northern New York.

In practically the entire western half of Tennessee, pastures were very short and dry as the result of lack of June precipitation following moisture

deficiencies in earlier months. The severe drought area also extended into parts of bordering States including northern Mississippi, northeastern Arkansas, southeastern Missouri, and the southern tip of Illinois, and was surrounded by a much larger area in which pastures were poor or only fair. Rain since the first of the month has benefited pastures in much of this territory but some local areas are still in need of additional moisture. In much of New York and northern New England, pasture conditions declined during June as the result of dry weather. Pastures were reported extremely short in most of northern New York. In north central Michigan and northeastern Wisconsin, pastures likewise declined in condition during June, but were suffering less severely.

In the belt of Great Plains States extending from Montana and North Dakota southward to Texas, the remarkably high conditions of pastures and ranges this year contrast sharply with the drought conditions of many recent years. This year's condition of pastures exceeded the July 1 average in the 1930-39 period in all States in this area, ranging from 14 points up in Nebraska to 35 points higher in North Dakota. In comparison with averages for predrought periods this year's condition was generally favorable but not so outstandingly high as compared with recent years. In Montana, Wyoming, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas and Oklahoma July 1 pasture conditions were not far from the 1920-29 average for the date, while in other States from the Plains westward conditions this year were from 5 to more than 20 points above the predrought average. Western ranges were reported at the highest condition of an 18-year record with an abundance of feed available in nearly all sections.

MILK PRODUCTION: Despite more than the usual decline between June 1 and July 1, milk production per cow continued unusually heavy and on the latter date was only about 1 percent below the high record for July 1 established a dozen years ago. Production per cow was about the same as on July 1 last year, but with some 2 percent more milk cows now on farms, total milk production appears to have been up in about like proportion. In relation to the ever-increasing national population the production of milk continued relatively high, with production per capita on July 1 exceeding last year's previous high for the date by more than 1 percent and the 1930-39 average for July 1 by nearly 6 percent.

In all major groups of States milk production per cow in herds kept by the Department's crop correspondents was well above the 10-year average for the first of July. In the Western group production per cow was more than 12 percent above the 1930-39 average while in the other groups of States it was 6 or 7 percent above. The rather general high level of production appears to reflect producer responses to the unusually high prices of dairy products that have been maintained through the normal surplus season. Pastures in the principal mid-western and western dairy sections have also furnished milk cows an abundance of green feed in areas where pastures have often begun to dry up at this time of the year. In eastern areas where pastures have been affected by drought, dairymen have been drawing freely on grain and concentrated feeds to keep up the production of their herds.

In the North Central States production per cow this year appears to have reached a peak somewhat earlier in June than usual and the decline in production from June 1 to July 1 was considerably greater than average. Reports from farmers indicate that in many parts of this area the milk cows this year suffered more severely than usual from flies, mosquitoes and other insect pests, and this, combined

with the abnormally high temperatures of the last week of June probably had some influence on production per cow on July 1. However, in the North Central group of States the proportion of milk cows reported milked also failed to show the usual seasonal rise from June 1 to July 1. While in the western part of this group this condition may reflect a tendency to draw more dual purpose cows into the milking herds in response to encouraging dairy product prices, such an explanation would be unlikely to account for a similar situation in dairy States farther east. Late last winter the percent of cows in milk in the East North Central States turned up somewhat earlier than usual and since early 1941 has been unusually high. The apparent early approach of the seasonal down swing this summer may anticipate somewhat heavier freshening in the fall and winter months than has been the case for several years. The sharp drop in production per cow between June 1 and July 1 this year follows rather closely the seasonal curve in the early 1930's when fall freshening was relatively heavy.

In the North Atlantic States the seasonal curve of milk production per cow has followed about the usual seasonal trend, but the down turn apparently began somewhat earlier than a year ago when the season was a little later and pastures furnishing more abundant summer forage than this year. In this area the proportion of milk cows milked on July 1 was the highest ever reported. In the Western States where pastures were furnishing good grazing and weather continued cool, production per cow was well maintained and, on July 1, was somewhat higher than last year.

In the country as a whole July 1 milk production per cow in herds kept by crop correspondents averaged 17.40 pounds compared with 17.43 pounds on the same date last year and a 1930-39 average of 16.25 pounds for the date. The proportion of milk cows reported milked in these herds averaged 77.6 percent, less on that date than in any of the previous four years, but higher than on any July 1 prior to 1937.

EGG PRODUCTION: The July 1 rate of egg production per hen was at a higher rate than in any July of the 16 previous years for which records exist. The average layings per 100 hens and pullets of laying age on that day amounted to 47.6 eggs compared with a July 1 rate of 46.2 eggs in 1940, and 46.5 eggs in 1938. The gain over the 10-year (1930-39) July 1 rate of 43.4 eggs is striking, amounting to 10 percent. Compared with the 1925-34 July 1 rate, this year's rate was 13 percent higher.

With sharply higher summer prices for eggs and only moderately higher feed costs, producers are feeding their hens better and giving them closer attention than usual at this season of the year. The better hens of today are responding to the better treatment given them.

The coming of the rains, tempering the extreme heat and refreshing verdure has helped to maintain high production in extensive regions of the Central and Eastern States where dryness was approaching drought. The largest regional gains over last year in the laying rate were about 6 percent in the South Central States, 3 percent in the East and West North Central and 2 percent in the South Atlantic States. In the heavily commercialized egg producing States of the Pacific and North Atlantic coasts, where high producing strains of layers and intensive producing methods have prevailed for many years, the gains were less pronounced -- 1.4 and 0.6 percent, respectively.

The aggregate first of the month layings, January 1 to July 1 inclusive, have amounted to 319 eggs per 100 hens this year compared with 301 eggs for the same seven days in 1940; with 310 eggs in 1939 and with 312 in 1938. No other year of the series since 1925 has shown more than 295 eggs aggregate, and the 10-year (1925-34) average amounted to only 279 eggs.

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CROP REPORTING BOARD.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of July 1, 1941

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., July 10, 1941
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

PLANTED ACREAGES OF CERTAIN SPRING SOWN CROPS, 1940 AND 1941

State	Corn, all		Oats		Barley		Potatoes	
	1940	1941	1940	1941	1940	1941	1940	1941
	Thousand acres							
Maine	13	12	113	113	4	4	165	162
N.H.	15	15	7	7	--	--	9.9	9.5
Vt.	71	72	55	56	5	5	15.3	14.5
Mass.	38	38	7	7	--	--	19.0	18.8
R.I.	9	9	2	2	--	--	4.5	4.4
Conn.	49	49	7	7	--	--	18.9	18.9
N.Y.	692	671	821	854	131	111	215	202
N.J.	189	183	43	45	7	7	58	55
Pa.	1,341	1,301	888	906	155	147	189	178
Ohio	3,220	3,252	1,054	1,149	55	66	119	104
Ind.	3,937	3,937	1,154	1,385	50	75	52	48
Ill.	7,551	7,627	3,342	3,576	139	179	39	36
Mich.	1,558	1,511	1,315	1,328	177	195	250	206
Wis.	2,255	2,232	2,251	2,274	654	556	197	173
Minn.	4,366	4,497	4,254	4,382	1,944	1,730	253	225
Iowa	9,031	9,121	5,362	5,684	471	325	60	57
Mo.	3,976	3,936	1,800	2,070	178	214	54	55
N.Dak.	1,031	1,155	1,794	1,686	2,041	1,776	176	162
S.Dak.	3,080	3,018	2,154	2,240	1,995	1,915	35	31
Nebr.	6,831	6,968	1,626	1,919	1,625	2,015	84	75
Kans.	3,051	2,624	1,630	1,728	1,308	1,504	27	27
Del.	141	137	3	4	--	--	4.3	4.2
Md.	501	461	35	39	79	82	25.2	24.4
Va.	1,377	1,322	84	105	88	86	76	77
W.Va.	476	443	68	71	13	12	33	33
N.C.	2,418	2,370	248	260	14	20	80	81
S.C.	1,736	1,701	495	520	--	--	28	30
Ga.	4,259	4,089	443	478	--	--	19	20
Fla.	821	837	9	10	--	--	32	29
Ky.	2,816	2,816	75	88	73	102	46	47
Tenn.	2,767	2,712	80	102	66	69	44	45
Ala.	3,476	3,372	150	195	--	--	48	50
Miss.	3,024	2,873	118	159	--	--	20	21
Ark.	2,043	2,043	139	150	--	--	41	43
La.	1,540	1,478	62	71	--	--	40	44
Okla.	1,952	1,893	1,449	1,420	402	462	35	36
Tex.	4,632	4,725	1,533	1,548	260	325	50	62
Mont.	164	180	338	331	223	225	18	17
Idaho	34	39	150	138	183	196	127	114
Wyo.	216	197	131	141	88	90	23	21
Colo.	1,043	1,022	180	180	580	638	86	77
N.Mex.	199	209	30	35	13	15	6.0	6.0
Ariz.	25	29	11	13	37	44	2.4	2.8
Utah	22	22	30	33	77	88	12.3	11.1
Nev.	4	5	7	7	15	18	2.3	2.0
Wash.	29	30	222	222	135	140	45	43
Oreg.	60	60	318	331	200	192	46	47
Calif.	64	70	150	128	1,274	1,185	75	76
U.S.	88,143	87,363	36,237	38,197	14,759	14,813	3,104.1	2,925.6

PLANTED ACREAGES OF CERTAIN SPRING SOWN CROPS, 1940 AND 1941 - Continued

State	All spring wheat: 1940	All spring wheat: 1941	Durum wheat: 1940	Durum wheat: 1941	Other spring wheat: 1940	Other spring wheat: 1941	Flaxseed: 1940	Flaxseed: 1941
	Thousand acres							
Me.	4	4	--	--	4	4	--	--
N.Y.	5	5	--	--	5	5	--	--
Pa.	10	10	--	--	10	10	--	--
Ohio	3	1	--	--	3	1	--	--
Ind.	6	6	--	--	6	6	--	--
Ill.	24	18	--	--	24	18	6	18
Mich.	13	13	--	--	13	13	8	6
Wis.	46	45	--	--	46	45	19	15
Minn.	1,455	1,378	89	80	1,366	1,298	1,601	1,441
Iowa	21	50	--	--	21	50	190	239
Mo.	1	--	--	--	1	--	3	4
N.Dak.	8,846	8,785	2,723	2,233	6,123	6,552	720	792
S.Dak.	2,941	2,832	619	464	2,322	2,368	320	262
Nebr.	186	140	--	--	186	140	2	5
Kans.	35	26	--	--	35	26	157	146
Okla.	--	--	--	--	--	--	19	22
Tex.	--	--	--	--	--	--	46	34
Mont.	2,871	2,584	--	--	2,871	2,584	150	172
Idaho	292	321	--	--	292	321	5	5
Wyo.	130	104	--	--	130	104	--	--
Colo.	344	230	--	--	344	230	--	--
N.Mex.	26	32	--	--	26	32	--	--
Ariz.	--	--	--	--	--	--	13	15
Utah	67	65	--	--	67	65	--	--
Nev.	15	13	--	--	15	13	--	--
Wash.	959	432	--	--	959	432	5	1
Oreg.	247	138	--	--	247	138	5	2
Calif.	--	--	--	--	--	--	140	213
U.S.	18,547	17,232	3,431	2,777	15,116	14,455	3,409	3,392

State	Beans, dry edible: 1940	Beans, dry edible: 1941	Sugar beets: 1940	Sugar beets: 1941
	Thousand acres			
Maine	8	8	--	--
Vt.	2	2	--	--
N.Y.	155	160	--	--
Ohio	--	--	45	41
Mich.	616	770	123	100
Wis.	3	3	--	--
Minn.	4	4	--	--
Nebr.	23	22	75	64
Kans.	1	1	--	--
Mont.	20	22	86	67
Idaho	124	136	75	62
Wyo.	58	63	49	41
Colo.	391	332	152	136
N.Mex.	215	204	--	--
Ariz.	14	14	--	--
Utah	--	--	51	41
Oreg.	1	1	--	
Calif.	374	389	1/182	1/138
Other States	--	--	137	111
U.S.	2,009	2,131	975	801

1/Includes acreage planted in fall for harvest in succeeding spring.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of July 1, 1941

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., July 10, 1941
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

WINTER WHEAT

State	Acreage: Harvested: Average 1930-39	Acreage: Harvested: 1940	Acreage: For harvest, 1941	Yield per acre: Average 1930-39	Yield per acre: 1940	Yield per acre: Indicated 1941	Production: Average 1930-39	Production: 1940	Production: Indicated 1941
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
N. Y.	254	304	289	21.8	26.0	23.0	5,572	7,904	6,647
N. J.	55	56	56	22.2	23.5	22.0	1,232	1,316	1,232
Pa.	971	907	907	19.7	20.5	19.5	19,229	18,594	17,686
Ohio	2,029	1,958	1,988	20.1	21.5	21.0	40,718	42,097	41,748
Ind.	1,729	1,540	1,584	17.6	19.5	21.5	30,321	30,030	34,056
Ill.	2,016	1,758	1,828	18.0	22.5	21.0	36,413	39,555	38,388
Mich.	810	749	734	20.8	23.5	21.5	16,651	17,602	15,781
Wis.	36	40	39	17.0	20.0	18.5	628	800	722
Minn.	173	167	167	18.0	24.0	19.5	3,146	4,008	3,256
Iowa	387	320	169	17.9	24.0	17.5	6,944	7,680	2,958
Mo.	1,889	1,713	1,353	14.4	18.5	13.0	26,989	31,690	17,589
S. Dak.	119	110	135	11.0	10.0	13.5	1,365	1,100	1,822
Nebr.	2,954	2,496	2,172	13.6	13.5	15.5	41,151	33,696	33,666
Kans.	10,767	8,832	11,766	11.8	14.0	15.5	131,460	123,648	182,373
Del.	85	74	74	17.5	19.0	19.0	1,496	1,406	1,406
Md.	432	388	380	19.2	19.5	19.0	8,342	7,566	7,220
Va.	600	546	530	14.4	15.5	13.5	8,643	8,463	7,155
W.Va.	144	139	131	15.0	14.5	13.5	2,154	2,016	1,768
N. C.	442	438	471	10.9	14.0	14.5	4,807	6,132	6,830
S. C.	139	215	232	10.0	12.5	12.5	1,364	2,688	2,900
Ga.	143	179	184	9.2	10.5	11.0	1,270	1,880	2,024
Ky.	391	375	390	14.0	15.0	17.0	5,520	5,625	6,630
Tenn.	393	379	375	11.3	13.5	14.0	4,403	5,116	5,250
Ala.	6	6	7	10.4	12.5	13.0	58	75	91
Ark.	62	37	35	9.1	9.5	9.5	557	352	332
Okla.	4,023	3,885	4,456	11.6	14.5	12.0	47,682	56,332	53,472
Tex.	3,124	2,850	3,220	9.6	10.3	12.5	31,360	29,355	40,250
Mont.	710	1,195	1,352	14.1	16.0	19.0	10,790	19,120	25,688
Idaho	627	674	647	20.7	24.0	29.0	13,083	16,176	18,763
Wyo.	124	190	200	10.2	11.0	16.0	1,307	2,090	3,200
Colo.	718	824	1,096	11.6	12.0	15.5	8,745	9,888	16,988
N.Mex.	229	188	113	9.3	7.5	15.0	2,478	1,410	1,695
Ariz.	40	39	31	22.4	21.0	16.0	880	819	496
Utah	182	186	182	16.2	16.0	23.0	2,987	2,976	4,186
Nev.	3	4	5	25.7	27.0	27.0	68	108	135
Wash.	1,017	1,019	1,569	24.0	25.5	30.5	24,568	25,984	47,854
Oreg.	632	609	688	19.6	20.5	26.0	12,431	12,484	17,888
Calif.	684	758	761	18.2	15.0	16.0	12,605	11,370	12,176
U. S.	39,141	36,147	40,316	14.4	16.3	16.9	569,417	589,151	682,321

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of July 1, 1941

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., July 10, 1941
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

OLD WHEAT STOCKS

State	Stocks on farms July 1 Average 1930-39	1940	1941	State	Stocks on farms July 1 Average 1930-39	1940	1941
	Thousand bushels				Thousand bushels		
Me.	13	2	18	S.C.	40	48	81
N.Y.	738	830	880	Ga.	67	106	132
N.J.	95	94	118	Ky.	171	61	141
Pa.	1,595	1,554	1,597	Tenn.	201	82	205
Ohio	3,480	2,415	3,371	Ala.	2	6	2
Ind.	2,148	1,104	1,809	Ark.	23	6	35
Ill.	1,678	1,452	1,205	Okla.	2,985	2,115	2,535
Mich.	2,397	2,683	3,028	Tex.	861	1,452	881
Wis.	317	284	488	Mont.	4,155	14,927	12,335
Minn.	3,037	4,864	8,017	Idaho	2,274	2,131	3,170
Iowa	828	690	1,218	Wyo.	342	450	716
Mo.	1,721	1,065	1,585	Colo.	1,042	2,074	2,034
N.Dak.	6,639	16,604	18,926	N.Mex.	187	76	163
S.Dak.	3,483	4,937	7,080	Ariz.	12	8	16
Nebr.	4,860	6,548	6,964	Utah	503	279	437
Kans.	10,371	11,166	6,192	Nev.	20	41	27
Del.	48	13	49	Wash.	1,178	876	836
Md.	288	184	189	Oreg.	739	805	1,031
Va.	525	461	719	Calif.	77	61	114
W.Va.	244	210	262				
N.C.	308	382	491	U. S.	59,691	83,146	89,097

WHEAT (Production by Classes) for the United States

Year	Winter		Spring		White (Winter & Spring)	Total
	Hard red	Soft red	Hard red	Durum 1/		
	Thousand bushels					
Avg. 1930-39	311,785	206,382	111,749	28,845	88,746	747,507
1940	315,077	219,557	161,357	35,799	84,908	816,698
1941 2/	400,786	214,100	177,100	39,844	91,783	923,613

1/ Includes durum wheat in States for which estimates are not shown separately.
2/ Indicated July 1, 1941.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of July 1, 1941

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., July 10, 1941
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

SPRING WHEAT OTHER THAN DURUM

State	Acreage Harvested Average 1930-39	Acreage Harvested 1940	Acreage For harvest, 1941	Yield per acre Average 1930-39	Yield per acre 1940	Yield per acre Indicated 1941	Production Average 1930-39	Production 1940	Production Indicated 1941
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Me.	5	4	4	20.2	22.0	20.0	101	88	80
N.Y.	8	5	5	17.0	18.5	16.0	134	92	80
Pa.	11	10	10	17.9	19.5	20.0	202	195	200
Ohio	9	2	1	17.0	20.0	20.0	158	40	20
Ind.	10	6	6	15.2	19.5	20.0	169	117	120
Ill.	60	24	18	16.1	25.0	19.0	1,038	600	342
Mich.	19	12	12	15.6	17.5	15.0	294	210	180
Wis.	73	46	45	16.1	20.5	18.0	1,164	943	810
Minn.	1,423	1,366	1,298	12.7	19.5	15.0	18,157	26,637	19,470
Iowa	34	21	50	13.3	21.0	17.0	465	441	850
Mo.	8	1	--	12.0	17.0	--	90	17	--
N.Dak.	5,398	5,831	6,239	7.6	12.0	14.0	43,139	69,972	87,346
S.Dak.	1,689	2,027	2,250	7.3	9.3	11.5	14,091	18,851	25,875
Nebr.	271	150	128	8.0	7.5	12.0	2,027	1,125	1,536
Kans.	15	25	23	7.2	8.0	11.0	122	200	253
Mont.	2,533	2,737	2,436	9.3	13.5	14.5	24,483	36,950	35,322
Idaho	414	283	315	25.8	29.0	30.0	10,760	8,207	9,450
Wyo.	118	110	94	11.2	12.0	14.0	1,327	1,320	1,316
Colo.	289	272	215	12.8	13.5	16.5	3,704	3,672	3,548
N.Mex.	25	23	30	12.9	13.5	14.0	326	310	420
Utah	75	65	65	27.7	29.0	29.0	2,089	1,885	1,885
Nev.	13	15	13	24.2	25.0	25.0	319	375	325
Wash.	1,147	959	433	17.1	16.5	23.0	19,815	15,824	9,936
Oreg.	307	241	133	20.6	19.5	23.0	6,312	4,700	3,174
U. S.	13,956	14,235	13,827	10.7	13.5	14.6	150,492	192,771	202,538

DURUM WHEAT

State	Acreage Harvested Average 1930-39	Acreage Harvested 1940	Acreage For harvest, 1941	Yield per acre Average 1930-39	Yield per acre 1940	Yield per acre Indicated 1941	Production Average 1930-39	Production 1940	Production Indicated 1941
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Minn.	104	89	80	13.2	16.0	15.5	1,407	1,424	1,240
N. Dak.	2,108	2,462	2,117	9.2	11.0	15.0	20,600	27,082	31,755
S. Dak.	574	570	443	8.0	11.0	13.0	5,591	6,270	5,759
3 States	2,786	3,121	2,640	9.3	11.1	14.7	27,598	34,776	38,754

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of July 1, 1941

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., July 10, 1941
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

CORN, ALL

State	Acreage Harvested: Average 1930-39	Acreage Harvested: 1940	Acreage For harvest: 1941	Yield per acre: Average 1930-39	Yield per acre: 1940	Yield per acre: Indicated 1941	Production: Average 1930-39	Production: 1940	Production: Indicated 1941
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Maine	12	13	12	38.6	39.0	38.0	483	507	456
N.H.	15	15	15	41.2	40.0	41.0	621	600	615
Vt.	74	71	72	40.0	37.0	39.0	2,942	2,627	2,808
Mass.	38	38	38	41.1	41.0	42.0	1,582	1,558	1,596
R.I.	9	9	9	39.7	41.0	41.0	358	369	369
Conn.	52	49	49	38.5	40.0	41.0	1,983	1,960	2,009
N.Y.	654	692	671	34.2	31.0	34.5	22,403	21,452	23,150
N.J.	192	189	183	38.4	39.0	38.5	7,363	7,371	7,046
Pa.	1,331	1,341	1,301	40.2	40.0	41.0	53,662	53,640	53,341
Ohio	3,603	3,220	3,252	38.8	37.5	50.0	139,956	120,750	162,600
Ind.	4,436	3,937	3,937	36.2	37.0	47.0	160,373	145,669	185,039
Ill.	8,887	7,551	7,627	36.2	44.0	48.5	321,945	332,244	369,910
Mich.	1,537	1,558	1,511	30.9	32.0	38.0	47,868	49,856	57,418
Wis.	2,299	2,255	2,232	32.4	41.5	41.0	74,644	93,582	91,512
Minn.	4,693	4,366	4,497	30.6	39.5	38.0	143,410	172,457	170,886
Iowa	10,736	9,031	9,121	37.2	51.0	52.0	399,184	460,581	474,292
Mo.	5,204	3,976	3,936	20.6	30.0	30.0	107,141	119,280	118,080
N.Dak.	1,172	1,020	1,142	14.0	24.0	20.0	16,368	24,480	22,840
S.Dak.	3,645	2,784	2,784	11.2	18.0	19.0	41,768	50,112	52,896
Nebr.	8,528	6,289	6,480	14.6	17.0	20.0	133,822	106,913	129,600
Kans.	4,609	2,647	2,356	12.2	15.5	18.0	59,550	41,028	42,408
Del.	143	141	137	27.7	28.0	30.0	3,964	3,948	4,110
Md.	510	501	461	31.6	35.0	35.0	16,173	17,535	16,135
Va.	1,462	1,377	1,322	22.2	26.5	24.5	32,418	36,490	32,389
W.Va.	506	476	443	24.7	27.0	27.5	12,610	12,852	12,182
N.C.	2,376	2,418	2,370	18.3	18.5	19.5	43,507	44,733	46,215
S.C.	1,694	1,736	1,701	13.5	14.0	14.0	22,831	24,304	23,814
Ga.	4,198	4,259	4,089	9.7	11.0	10.0	40,904	46,849	40,890
Fla.	759	821	837	8.9	11.0	8.0	6,775	9,031	6,696
Ky.	2,879	2,816	2,816	22.4	25.0	26.0	64,557	70,400	73,216
Tenn.	2,853	2,767	2,712	21.2	25.0	22.5	60,618	69,175	61,020
Ala.	3,288	3,476	3,372	12.4	12.5	13.0	40,973	43,450	43,836
Miss.	2,660	2,896	2,809	14.5	14.0	15.0	38,537	40,544	42,135
Ark.	2,122	2,043	2,043	14.4	21.0	14.0	30,567	42,903	28,602
La.	1,479	1,508	1,478	14.4	16.0	15.0	21,360	24,128	22,170
Okla.	2,332	1,877	1,783	13.1	21.5	16.0	31,131	40,356	28,528
Tex.	4,931	4,632	4,632	15.4	19.5	15.0	75,964	90,324	69,480
Mont.	137	159	170	9.9	16.0	16.0	1,396	2,544	2,720
Idaho	35	34	39	35.2	38.0	39.0	1,239	1,292	1,521
Wyo.	203	193	183	10.0	10.0	15.0	2,068	1,930	2,745
Colo.	1,305	868	915	10.0	12.0	13.0	13,419	10,656	11,895
N.Mex.	200	176	190	13.3	13.5	15.0	2,677	2,376	2,850
Ariz.	32	25	29	15.2	14.5	15.0	482	362	435
Utah	20	22	22	24.0	28.0	27.0	469	616	594
Nev.	2	4	5	26.7	30.0	30.0	56	120	150
Wash.	33	29	30	34.4	39.5	40.0	1,141	1,146	1,200
Oreg.	62	60	60	30.2	31.0	31.0	1,872	1,860	1,860
Calif.	71	64	70	32.8	35.0	35.0	2,317	2,240	2,450
U.S.	98,049	86,449	85,943	23.5	28.3	29.7	2,307,452	2,449,200	2,548,709

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of July 1, 1941

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., July 10, 1941
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

State	CORN STOCKS 1/ On farms July 1			OATS STOCKS On farms July 1		
	Average 1930-39	1940	1941	Average 1930-39	1940	1941
	Thousand bushels			Thousand bushels		
Maine	6	13	9	822	1,012	1,040
N.H.	24	15	13	53	57	56
Vt.	41	35	27	256	207	194
Mass.	71	25	37	18	46	12
R. I.	14	16	8	9	6	6
Conn.	96	94	84	18	9	21
N.Y.	775	1,246	823	3,784	4,903	5,993
N.J.	1,419	1,488	1,506	247	176	312
Pa.	8,016	8,503	7,760	4,248	3,678	4,973
Ohio	23,594	35,596	20,324	5,617	4,310	7,181
Ind.	30,737	51,217	30,126	4,889	2,522	6,993
Ill.	92,502	183,658	114,587	16,693	11,102	22,874
Mich.	5,749	9,181	8,371	5,842	7,688	13,912
Wis.	4,216	7,610	10,759	10,035	9,942	20,327
Minn.	19,250	81,895	58,108	23,373	27,297	36,159
Iowa	110,752	297,100	265,455	31,991	26,434	37,195
Mo.	19,819	33,664	32,709	4,802	4,501	5,832
N.Dak.	194	532	874	6,176	10,364	11,367
S.Dak.	7,188	18,225	21,037	9,123	9,664	13,310
Nebr.	36,974	44,041	47,996	8,732	3,498	6,079
Kans.	11,627	6,080	7,776	4,016	1,165	6,103
Del.	790	812	997	6	2	7
Md.	3,314	3,449	3,816	152	124	157
Va.	5,574	5,808	7,168	224	104	184
W.Va.	1,838	1,962	2,043	259	204	161
N.C.	8,005	10,603	10,358	339	606	655
S.C.	4,232	4,247	5,468	464	633	327
Ga.	6,794	4,696	10,603	472	626	259
Fla.	630	346	1,380	4	0	0
Ky.	11,834	11,036	13,105	155	81	140
Tenn.	10,551	7,725	13,515	118	79	141
Ala.	6,799	4,329	7,654	102	71	240
Miss.	5,376	3,442	6,371	46	137	189
Ark.	4,065	3,413	7,892	177	203	214
La.	1,587	2,033	2,780	46	75	149
Okla.	3,104	1,688	5,454	2,735	950	3,550
Tex.	7,781	6,108	12,217	4,380	2,588	6,682
Mont.	55	122	162	1,232	2,241	2,530
Idaho	149	158	168	577	1,371	460
Wyo.	131	35	122	473	435	437
Colo.	1,665	508	1,432	752	673	770
N.Mex.	320	280	456	65	64	78
Ariz.	27	4	53	13	12	18
Utah	8	8	2	140	78	43
Nev.	--	1	2	9	24	28
Wash.	30	21	30	807	1,571	779
Oreg.	89	141	82	1,047	1,876	636
Calif.	18	14	15	127	79	44
U.S.	457,831	853,223	741,734	155,661	143,488	218,817

1/ Data based on corn for grain.

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OATS

State	Acreage: Average 1930-39	Acreage: Harvested 1940	Acreage: For harvest, 1941	Yield per acre: Average 1930-39	Yield per acre: 1940	Yield per acre: Indicated 1941	Production: Average 1930-39	Production: 1940	Production: Indicated 1941
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Me.	117	113	113	36.8	40.0	37.0	4,320	4,520	4,181
N.H.	8	7	7	37.2	40.0	37.0	282	280	259
Vt.	60	55	56	31.3	32.0	31.0	1,866	1,760	1,736
Mass.	6	7	7	33.0	34.0	34.0	182	238	238
R.I.	2	2	2	31.7	30.0	30.0	63	60	60
Conn.	7	7	7	28.8	30.0	30.0	190	210	210
N.Y.	826	821	854	28.8	36.5	29.0	23,817	29,966	24,766
N.J.	46	43	45	29.6	33.0	33.0	1,378	1,419	1,485
Pa.	928	888	906	28.4	35.0	33.5	26,405	31,080	30,351
Ohio	1,389	1,020	1,126	30.7	44.0	39.0	42,814	44,880	43,914
Ind.	1,560	1,110	1,343	26.0	45.0	38.0	41,123	49,950	51,034
Ill.	3,758	3,177	3,431	30.2	48.0	40.0	115,090	152,496	137,240
Mich.	1,308	1,287	1,300	29.8	47.0	32.0	39,026	60,489	41,600
Wis.	2,446	2,251	2,274	30.8	43.0	36.0	75,456	96,793	81,864
Minn.	4,239	4,254	4,382	31.2	42.5	38.0	133,528	180,795	166,516
Iowa	5,325	5,166	5,570	31.4	40.0	38.0	165,271	206,640	211,660
Mo.	1,696	1,800	2,070	21.5	27.0	23.0	36,989	48,600	47,610
N.Dak.	1,438	1,592	1,602	18.6	21.0	26.5	28,342	33,432	42,453
S.Dak.	1,520	1,936	2,128	21.3	27.5	31.5	37,372	53,240	67,032
Nebr.	1,955	1,490	1,833	20.3	24.0	29.5	42,750	35,760	54,074
Kans.	1,489	1,557	1,635	21.8	28.0	23.5	32,525	43,596	38,422
Del.	3	3	4	30.2	29.0	30.0	94	87	120
Md.	47	35	39	28.4	32.0	31.0	1,325	1,120	1,209
Va.	107	84	105	19.6	23.0	18.5	2,116	1,932	1,942
W.Va.	99	68	71	19.6	21.5	21.0	1,931	1,462	1,491
N.C.	227	248	260	19.6	24.0	23.5	4,460	5,952	6,110
S.C.	431	495	520	21.4	22.0	22.5	9,238	10,890	11,700
Ga.	372	443	478	19.2	19.5	20.5	7,173	8,638	9,799
Fla.	8	9	10	14.7	14.0	15.5	115	126	155
Ky.	106	70	82	16.3	20.0	19.0	1,733	1,400	1,558
Tenn.	98	80	102	16.2	22.0	18.0	1,603	1,760	1,836
Ala.	112	150	195	19.2	20.0	25.0	2,219	3,000	4,875
Miss.	49	118	159	23.5	32.0	36.0	1,235	3,776	5,724
Ark.	142	139	150	19.4	22.0	20.5	2,784	3,058	3,075
La.	36	62	71	25.0	32.0	30.0	942	1,984	2,130
Okla.	1,288	1,403	1347	20.1	23.0	18.5	26,083	32,269	24,920
Tex.	1,444	1,375	1444	23.8	27.0	25.0	34,980	37,125	36,100
Mont.	253	317	311	23.0	28.5	32.0	5,907	9,034	9,952
Idaho	138	138	134	35.9	37.0	40.0	4,967	5,106	5,360
Wyo.	107	110	126	24.4	26.5	28.0	2,587	2,915	3,528
Colo.	154	151	169	27.8	30.0	31.5	4,292	4,530	5,324
N.Mex.	25	29	34	23.4	22.5	24.5	568	652	833
Ariz.	11	11	13	26.7	27.0	30.0	293	297	390
Utah	34	29	33	35.8	37.0	40.0	1,234	1,073	1,320
Nev.	4	7	7	35.3	40.0	35.0	130	280	245
Wash.	170	222	222	48.2	39.0	52.0	8,208	8,658	11,544
Oreg.	285	318	331	31.3	25.0	34.0	8,944	7,950	11,254
Calif.	115	150	128	27.3	29.0	28.0	3,192	4,350	3,584
U.S.	36,487	34,847	37,236	27.3	35.5	32.6	1,007,141	1,235,628	1,212,783

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BARLEY

State	Acreage Harvested Average 1930-39	Acreage Harvested 1940	Acreage For harvest, 1941	Yield per acre Average 1930-39	Yield per acre 1940	Yield per acre Indicated 1941	Production Average 1930-39	Production 1940	Production Indicated 1941
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Me.	4	4	4	29.2	30.0	28.0	120	120	112
Vt.	4	5	5	27.2	30.0	25.0	109	150	125
N.Y.	156	131	111	24.6	29.0	24.0	3,854	3,799	2,664
N.J.	2	7	7	28.0	28.0	27.0	43	196	189
Pa.	70	155	147	26.8	26.0	25.5	1,889	4,030	3,748
Ohio	50	55	66	23.4	30.0	28.0	1,194	1,650	1,848
Ind.	31	50	70	20.2	29.0	27.0	634	1,450	1,890
Ill.	206	135	170	24.7	36.5	29.0	5,195	4,928	4,930
Mich.	214	173	190	23.4	33.5	27.0	4,959	5,796	5,130
Wis.	795	654	556	27.2	37.5	31.0	21,516	24,525	17,236
Minn.	1,963	1,944	1,730	22.0	29.5	26.0	43,822	57,348	44,980
Iowa	496	462	314	23.7	31.5	29.0	11,826	14,553	9,106
Mo.	65	178	164	18.3	23.0	17.0	1,222	4,094	2,788
N.Dak.	1,613	1,754	1,666	14.4	16.0	21.0	24,493	28,064	34,986
S.Dak.	1,352	1,666	1,783	15.3	18.5	22.0	23,543	30,821	39,226
Nebr.	744	1,409	1,959	16.5	16.0	25.0	12,760	22,544	48,975
Kans.	399	1,136	1,363	13.2	16.0	18.0	5,478	18,176	24,534
Md.	37	79	82	29.6	27.5	26.0	1,091	2,172	2,132
Va.	45	88	86	25.3	27.0	22.0	1,132	2,376	1,892
W.Va.	6	13	12	24.8	23.5	23.0	137	306	276
N.C.	14	14	20	18.3	22.0	22.0	253	308	440
Ky.	22	73	102	22.3	25.0	24.0	510	1,825	2,448
Tenn.	31	66	69	17.5	20.0	19.5	546	1,320	1,346
Okla.	132	340	401	15.2	17.0	18.0	2,091	5,780	7,218
Tex.	147	225	292	15.6	17.0	27.0	2,366	3,825	7,884
Mont.	136	204	208	19.8	23.0	26.0	2,717	4,692	5,408
Idaho	128	170	182	34.2	35.0	38.0	4,375	5,950	6,916
Wyo.	70	75	83	21.6	24.5	26.0	1,476	1,838	2,158
Colo.	407	457	585	19.1	20.5	24.0	7,797	9,368	14,040
N.Mex.	8	12	15	20.9	22.0	23.0	163	264	345
Ariz.	24	37	44	30.9	32.0	31.0	755	1,184	1,364
Utah	48	76	88	37.5	37.0	41.0	1,818	2,812	3,608
Nev.	8	15	18	37.3	36.0	37.0	292	540	666
Wash.	61	135	140	31.8	29.0	38.0	1,941	3,915	5,320
Oreg.	107	200	192	28.9	25.0	32.0	3,087	5,000	6,144
Calif.	1,116	1,197	1,053	26.4	28.0	25.0	29,764	33,516	26,325
U.S.	10,707	13,394	13,977	20.6	23.1	24.2	224,970	309,235	338,397

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of July 1, 1941

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., July 10, 1941
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

RYE

State	Acreage Harvested: Average 1930-39	Acreage Harvested: 1940	Acreage For harvest, 1941	Yield per acre: Average 1930-39	Yield per acre: 1940	Yield per acre: Indicated 1941	Production: Average 1930-39	Production: 1940	Production: Indicated 1941
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
N.Y.	22	25	21	15.8	17.0	15.5	352	425	326
N.J.	23	22	21	17.3	17.0	17.0	403	374	357
Pa.	103	72	69	14.1	14.5	14.0	1,444	1,044	966
Ohio	68	99	89	14.0	17.0	15.5	963	1,683	1,380
Ind.	125	119	123	11.8	15.0	14.0	1,473	1,785	1,722
Ill.	89	57	42	12.1	14.5	13.5	1,099	826	567
Mich.	151	90	70	12.1	14.0	13.5	1,838	1,260	945
Wis.	249	195	151	10.9	13.0	12.5	2,792	2,509	1,888
Minn.	430	331	318	15.0	18.0	18.0	6,605	5,958	5,724
Iowa	81	40	26	14.5	18.5	16.0	1,262	740	416
Mo.	34	37	44	9.4	11.0	11.5	314	407	506
N.Dak.	754	753	887	9.2	13.0	16.5	7,575	9,776	14,636
S.Dak.	386	470	555	10.5	12.0	14.5	4,758	5,640	8,048
Nebr.	328	326	421	8.9	8.0	11.0	3,090	2,608	4,631
Kans.	43	64	74	10.5	10.5	11.5	458	672	851
Del.	7	10	9	12.4	13.0	13.5	88	130	122
Md.	19	19	18	13.0	12.5	13.0	249	238	234
Va.	52	48	39	11.6	12.0	11.5	615	576	448
W.Va.	11	6	5	11.7	10.5	10.0	130	63	50
N.C.	65	60	56	7.5	8.5	8.5	489	510	476
S.C.	10	10	12	8.4	9.0	8.5	80	90	102
Ga.	18	22	22	6.0	6.5	6.5	111	143	143
Ky.	19	20	21	10.9	11.5	12.5	211	230	262
Tenn.	31	40	36	6.9	7.0	7.5	218	280	270
Okla.	27	47	68	7.9	8.5	8.5	213	400	578
Tex.	3	7	8	10.0	9.0	13.0	32	63	104
Mont.	35	32	31	9.4	11.0	14.0	344	352	434
Idaho	6	7	8	10.7	11.0	14.0	62	77	112
Wyo.	24	24	27	6.5	7.0	8.5	155	168	230
Colo.	40	46	60	7.2	7.5	10.0	300	345	600
Utah	3	4	4	7.6	8.0	10.0	20	32	40
Wash.	21	30	40	8.3	10.5	13.5	173	315	540
Oreg.	36	55	52	12.5	14.0	14.5	460	770	754
Calif.	8	8	9	12.6	14.0	13.0	96	112	117
U.S.	3,320	3,192	3,436	11.2	12.7	14.1	38,472	40,601	48,579

RICE

Ark.	165	191	214	50.5	51.0	48.0	8,368	9,741	10,272
La.	456	451	514	40.7	40.0	42.0	18,545	18,040	21,588
Tex.	204	291	320	51.7	55.0	52.0	10,585	16,005	16,640
Calif.	118	118	138	69.6	76.0	70.0	8,176	8,968	9,660
U.S.	942	1,051	1,186	48.4	50.2	49.0	45,673	52,754	58,160

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of July 1, 1941 — AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE, CROP REPORTING BOARD — Washington, D. C., July 10, 1941, 3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

TAME HAY

State	Acreage Harvested Average 1930-39	Acreage Harvested 1940	Acreage For harvest 1941	Yield per acre Average 1930-39	Yield per acre 1940	Yield per acre Indicated 1941	Production Average 1930-39	Production 1940	Production Indicated 1941
	Thousand acres			Tons			Thousand tons		
Me.	990	1,006	1,006	0.87	0.87	0.80	857	877	805
N.H.	377	388	391	1.01	1.10	.90	380	427	352
Vt.	938	932	932	1.16	1.19	1.05	1,082	1,113	979
Mass.	369	401	402	1.33	1.46	1.25	494	586	502
R.I.	41	44	43	1.23	1.27	1.20	50	56	52
Conn.	315	348	352	1.31	1.39	1.20	414	484	422
N.Y.	4,038	4,000	4,028	1.20	1.39	1.00	4,836	5,554	4,028
N.J.	232	219	222	1.51	1.68	1.35	335	367	300
Pa.	2,462	2,400	2,422	1.18	1.35	1.10	2,911	3,238	2,664
Ohio	2,623	2,923	2,862	1.14	1.45	1.30	2,987	4,241	3,721
Ind.	1,880	2,171	2,059	1.15	1.30	1.30	2,170	2,828	2,677
Ill.	2,716	3,399	3,006	1.23	1.33	1.35	3,345	4,515	4,058
Mich.	2,580	2,694	2,684	1.20	1.51	1.25	3,092	4,064	3,355
Wis.	3,301	4,086	4,220	1.39	1.81	1.80	4,629	7,416	7,596
Minn.	2,706	3,096	3,241	1.34	1.52	1.65	3,645	4,702	5,348
Iowa	3,147	4,381	4,336	1.34	1.50	1.50	4,195	6,572	6,504
Mo.	2,699	3,266	3,416	.89	1.08	1.00	2,403	3,524	3,416
N.Dak.	1,211	975	1,067	.91	1.14	1.30	1,083	1,109	1,387
S.Dak.	985	778	765	.82	.98	1.10	801	765	842
Nebr.	1,466	1,029	1,213	1.32	1.33	1.65	1,947	1,366	2,001
Kans.	1,031	1,005	1,111	1.32	1.57	1.75	1,361	1,580	1,944
Del.	63	75	76	1.31	1.35	1.20	84	101	91
Md.	387	422	427	1.20	1.30	1.10	467	550	470
Va.	975	1,091	1,093	.94	1.15	.80	924	1,252	874
W.Va.	671	726	738	.96	1.15	.95	642	833	701
N.C.	907	1,148	1,160	.81	.85	.75	744	975	870
S.C.	534	730	786	.74	.74	.70	398	539	550
Ga.	886	1,141	1,214	.54	.57	.55	480	648	668
Fla.	91	106	111	.54	.56	.50	50	59	56
Ky.	1,294	1,424	1,446	1.02	1.14	1.05	1,342	1,629	1,518
Tenn.	1,539	1,644	1,636	.91	.96	.70	1,405	1,579	1,145
Ala.	714	852	895	.72	.71	.70	521	606	626
Miss.	656	959	1,116	1.17	1.28	1.05	778	1,223	1,172
Ark.	789	1,050	1,140	1.00	1.14	.95	792	1,193	1,083
La.	270	354	370	1.18	1.24	1.20	317	438	444
Okla.	546	680	696	1.23	1.45	1.40	674	983	974
Tex.	836	1,184	1,154	.96	1.13	1.05	793	1,341	1,212
Mont.	1,464	1,239	1,234	1.20	1.48	1.55	1,739	1,836	1,913
Idaho	1,048	995	1,018	2.13	2.30	2.40	2,231	2,287	2,443
Wyo.	747	746	780	1.17	1.24	1.40	878	927	1,092
Colo.	1,118	1,032	1,036	1.54	1.63	1.80	1,728	1,684	1,865
N.Mex.	131	146	153	1.99	2.08	2.10	262	303	321
Ariz.	202	218	234	2.56	2.04	2.65	516	445	620
Utah	516	513	524	1.98	2.07	2.29	1,024	1,062	1,200
Nev.	186	187	186	1.90	2.04	1.95	355	382	363
Wash.	986	1,001	1,021	1.80	1.86	2.05	1,680	1,864	2,093
Oreg.	877	823	807	1.75	1.86	1.90	1,536	1,532	1,533
Calif.	1,630	1,565	1,659	2.64	2.98	2.80	4,276	4,657	4,645
U. S.	56,102	61,592	62,488	1.24	1.40	1.34	69,650	86,312	83,495

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of July 1, 1941

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., July 10, 1941
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

State	WILD HAY: Acreage: Harvested: Average 1930-39	Harvested: 1940	For harvest, 1941	Yield per acre: Average 1930-39	1940	Indicated 1941	Production: Average 1930-39	1940	Indicated 1941	PASTURE: Condition July 1: Average 1930-39	1940	1941
	Thousand acres			Tons			Thousand tons			Percent		
Me.	7	7	7	0.93	1.00	0.85	6	7	6	86	90	70
N.H.	7	8	8	.90	.95	.80	6	8	6	84	91	68
Vt.	8	10	10	.91	.95	.90	8	10	9	86	96	66
Mass.	8	8	8	.92	1.00	.95	7	8	8	83	91	69
R.I.	1	1	1	.86	1.00	.80	1	1	1	84	90	78
Conn.	9	10	10	1.07	1.10	1.05	9	11	10	86	95	82
N.Y.	45	52	49	.89	1.00	.75	41	52	37	78	96	57
N.J.	13	11	11	1.24	1.35	1.25	16	15	14	76	86	64
Pa.	13	13	13	.78	.90	.70	10	12	9	76	92	73
Ohio	5	4	4	.72	.90	.80	3	4	3	72	96	79
Ind.	8	6	6	.87	.90	.95	7	5	6	73	94	81
Ill.	18	12	15	.80	.90	.80	14	11	12	73	86	85
Mich.	35	18	22	.80	.90	.80	28	16	18	77	96	78
Wis.	290	140	140	.97	1.10	1.10	277	154	154	77	93	89
Minn.	1,624	1,384	1,315	.90	1.05	1.10	1,470	1,453	1,446	76	80	90
Iowa	171	137	132	.97	1.10	1.15	165	151	152	77	82	88
Mo.	136	142	135	.96	1.05	1.00	132	149	135	70	82	78
N.Dak.	1,496	1,552	1,676	.71	.80	1.00	1,104	1,242	1,676	61	76	96
S.Dak.	1,600	1,620	1,912	.52	.55	.65	877	891	1,243	60	73	86
Nebr.	2,488	1,996	2,236	.62	.50	.75	1,565	998	1,677	69	59	83
Kans.	772	655	603	.85	.95	1.10	658	622	663	66	70	88
Del.	1	1	1	1.04	1.10	.85	1	1	1	76	86	72
Md.	4	3	3	.87	1.00	.80	3	3	2	75	80	71
Va.	10	10	10	.76	.95	.65	8	10	6	76	90	66
W.Va.	11	11	11	.76	.85	.80	8	9	9	72	89	78
N.C.	26	33	30	.95	1.10	.90	26	36	27	74	82	63
S.C.	18	22	14	.76	.75	.70	14	16	10	65	75	67
Ga.	19	19	19	.78	.80	.75	15	15	14	68	80	64
Fla.	2	1	1	.66	.70	.65	1	1	1	77	81	72
Ky.	20	25	20	.92	.95	.85	18	24	17	73	89	72
Tenn.	35	40	34	.76	.90	.70	26	36	24	69	77	51
Ala.	41	40	39	.80	.75	.70	33	30	27	69	81	64
Miss.	64	76	70	.99	1.05	.90	65	80	63	70	80	64
Ark.	160	140	137	.95	1.10	1.00	152	154	137	72	82	70
La.	21	17	16	1.00	1.20	1.40	21	20	22	70	82	87
Okla.	499	497	497	.85	1.05	1.20	423	522	596	66	77	91
Tex.	250	260	273	.90	1.05	1.10	226	273	300	68	81	96
Mont.	514	529	529	.77	.95	.95	402	503	503	71	89	89
Idaho	88	90	90	.94	.95	1.10	84	86	99	85	86	99
Wyo.	275	296	320	.66	.70	.95	184	207	304	80	85	99
Colo.	354	344	368	.92	.80	1.10	325	275	405	72	67	96
N.Mex.	23	24	25	.71	.70	1.00	17	17	25	65	71	100
Ariz.	11	7	7	.96	1.00	1.20	10	7	8	80	76	90
Utah	62	61	63	1.02	1.00	1.10	64	61	69	74	68	92
Nev.	121	138	138	.99	1.10	1.10	122	152	152	82	89	95
Wash.	30	31	33	1.18	1.15	1.40	35	36	46	81	82	98
Oreg.	226	211	200	.99	1.00	1.20	224	211	240	82	81	97
Calif.	151	184	184	1.09	1.30	1.30	169	239	239	75	86	91
U. S.	11,791	10,896	11,445	.76	.81	.93	9,083	8,844	10,631	72	83	83

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of July 1, 1941

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., July 10, 1941
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

ALFALFA HAY 1/

State	Acreage Harvested Average 1930-39	Acreage Harvested 1940	Acreage For harvest, 1941	Yield per acre Average 1930-39	Yield per acre 1940	Yield per acre Indicated 1941	Production Average 1930-39	Production 1940	Production Indicated 1941
	Thousand acres			Tons			Thousand tons		
Me	6	6	6	1.52	1.35	1.30	9	8	8
N.H.	3	4	4	1.94	2.10	1.70	6	8	7
Vt.	11	14	14	2.19	2.10	1.80	25	29	25
Mass.	6	8	9	2.27	2.30	2.25	15	18	20
R.I.	1	1	1	2.30	2.35	2.30	2	2	2
Conn.	13	17	18	2.78	2.80	2.65	37	48	48
N.Y.	277	336	353	1.86	1.95	1.60	513	655	565
N.J.	41	53	51	2.16	2.25	1.90	89	119	97
Pa.	172	228	239	1.87	1.90	1.60	322	433	382
Ohio	384	511	552	1.83	2.10	1.90	719	1,073	1,049
Ind.	340	460	506	1.69	1.75	1.85	578	805	936
Ill.	377	505	581	2.05	2.20	2.30	767	1,111	1,336
Mich.	930	1,144	1,201	1.52	1.75	1.50	1,422	2,002	1,802
Wis.	762	1,195	1,314	1.88	2.45	2.30	1,459	2,928	3,022
Minn.	928	1,236	1,298	1.73	1.95	2.10	1,659	2,410	2,726
Iowa	746	984	1,230	2.02	2.40	2.30	1,504	2,362	2,829
Mo.	186	234	290	1.94	2.40	2.20	357	562	638
N.Dak.	178	113	124	1.02	1.35	1.60	185	153	198
S.Dak.	467	222	235	.91	1.10	1.15	431	244	270
Nebr.	1,043	632	758	1.45	1.45	1.85	1,533	916	1,402
Kans.	658	500	650	1.50	1.90	2.10	972	950	1,365
Del.	6	5	5	2.35	2.50	2.20	14	12	11
Md.	31	36	34	1.94	1.95	1.80	61	70	61
Va.	55	65	62	1.70	2.30	1.60	95	150	99
W.Va.	18	32	35	1.78	2.00	1.90	34	64	66
N.C.	7	9	8	1.78	1.85	1.60	12	17	13
S.C.	2	3	3	1.67	1.85	1.30	3	6	4
Ga.	5	6	6	1.74	1.80	1.60	9	11	10
Ky.	135	180	189	1.56	1.70	1.70	217	306	321
Tenn.	43	77	85	1.59	1.85	1.50	70	142	128
Ala.	4	3	3	1.38	1.40	1.40	5	4	4
Miss.	47	70	70	2.18	2.15	1.90	105	150	133
Ark.	68	80	86	1.84	2.00	1.80	125	160	155
La.	18	23	24	2.06	2.00	2.10	38	46	50
Okla.	240	267	307	1.70	2.10	2.00	407	561	614
Tex.	74	130	130	2.26	2.35	2.35	167	306	306
Mont.	671	675	675	1.58	1.70	1.80	1,061	1,148	1,215
Idaho	779	750	772	2.42	2.60	2.70	1,886	1,950	2,084
Wyo.	371	374	404	1.47	1.60	1.65	545	598	667
Colo.	677	628	641	1.87	2.00	2.15	1,265	1,256	1,378
N.Mex.	89	98	106	2.37	2.50	2.45	211	245	260
Ariz.	155	162	165	2.88	2.25	3.00	446	364	495
Utah	469	460	465	2.04	2.15	2.40	962	989	1,116
Nev.	137	139	138	2.15	2.30	2.25	296	320	310
Wash.	236	315	337	2.51	2.50	2.70	593	788	910
Oreg.	256	269	269	2.50	2.55	2.60	640	686	699
Calif.	746	789	765	4.09	4.30	4.20	3,038	3,393	3,213
U.S.	12,867	14,048	15,218	1.93	2.18	2.17	24,907	30,578	33,049

1/ Included in tame hay.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of July 1, 1941

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., July 10, 1941
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

CLOVER AND TIMOTHY HAY 1/

State	Acreage Harvested		For harvest	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1930-39	1940	1941	Average 1930-39	1940	Indicated 1941	Average 1930-39	1940	Indicated 1941
	Thousand acres			Tons			Thousand tons		
Me.	528	466	466	0.97	1.00	0.90	513	466	419
N.H.	208	212	214	1.14	1.25	1.00	237	265	214
Vt.	694	677	677	1.21	1.25	1.10	838	846	745
Mass.	264	292	292	1.44	1.58	1.30	379	461	380
R.I.	22	23	23	1.34	1.40	1.30	30	32	30
Conn.	170	189	193	1.38	1.43	1.25	236	270	241
N.Y.	3,208	2,972	3,002	1.19	1.40	.95	3,802	4,161	2,852
N.J.	146	114	116	1.35	1.45	1.20	198	165	139
Pa.	2,149	2,005	2,025	1.14	1.30	1.05	2,438	2,606	2,126
Ohio	1,966	1,931	1,873	1.00	1.35	1.10	1,945	2,607	2,060
Ind.	1,027	1,100	1,001	.96	1.25	1.10	966	1,375	1,101
Ill.	1,164	1,505	1,264	1.08	1.25	1.20	1,251	1,881	1,517
Mich.	1,420	1,278	1,278	1.03	1.35	1.10	1,449	1,725	1,406
Wis.	2,035	2,351	2,469	1.24	1.55	1.60	2,568	3,644	3,950
Minn.	888	869	895	1.22	1.30	1.50	1,073	1,130	1,342
Iowa	1,712	2,106	1,959	1.09	1.20	1.15	1,864	2,527	2,253
Mo.	1,595	1,280	1,152	.77	.90	.85	1,214	1,152	979
N.Dak.	23	8	8	.91	1.15	1.40	21	9	11
S.Dak.	28	15	15	.76	.85	1.00	21	13	15
Nebr.	48	13	17	.94	1.15	1.20	48	15	20
Kans.	96	55	55	.93	1.20	1.20	93	66	66
Del.	40	40	40	1.20	1.35	1.10	48	54	44
Md.	299	309	315	1.12	1.25	1.00	336	386	315
Va.	451	469	450	.98	1.25	.70	446	586	315
W.Va.	426	390	394	.95	1.20	.95	402	468	374
N.C.	64	68	68	.90	1.00	.75	58	68	51
Ga.	4	4	4	.95	.90	.80	4	4	3
Ky.	378	420	420	.93	1.15	.90	354	483	378
Tenn.	241	209	199	.90	1.00	.75	216	209	149
Ala.	5	5	5	.82	.85	.80	4	4	4
Miss.	5	9	10	1.24	1.20	1.10	6	11	11
Ark.	49	40	40	.88	1.00	.80	43	40	32
Mont.	228	212	201	1.28	1.60	1.60	294	339	322
Idaho	136	133	130	1.36	1.50	1.50	187	200	195
Wyo.	105	103	103	1.04	1.15	1.35	110	118	139
Colo.	151	153	158	1.32	1.40	1.60	199	214	253
N.Mex.	7	8	8	1.26	1.30	1.40	9	10	11
Utah	21	22	23	1.41	1.60	1.70	29	35	39
Nev.	22	21	21	1.25	1.40	1.20	28	29	25
Wash.	191	196	196	2.08	2.15	2.20	397	421	431
Oreg.	109	78	82	1.56	1.60	1.70	170	125	139
Calif.	36	37	37	1.62	1.80	1.85	58	67	68
U. S.	22,363	22,387	21,898	1.10	1.31	1.15	24,587	29,287	25,164

1/ Included in tame hay; excludes sweetclover and lespedeza.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT as of July 1, 1941
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD
Washington, D. C., July 10, 1941
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

FLAXSEED

State	Acreage Harvested Average 1930-39	Acreage Harvested 1940	Acreage For harvest, 1941	Yield per acre Average 1930-39	Yield per acre 1940	Yield per acre Indicated 1941	Production Average 1930-39	Production 1940	Production Indicated 1941
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Ill.	--	6	18	--	15.0	11.0	--	90	198
Mich.	8	8	6	8.7	9.0	8.5	64	72	51
Wis.	6	19	15	10.7	13.0	12.0	62	247	180
Minn.	712	1,590	1,415	8.3	10.5	9.5	5,902	16,695	13,442
Iowa	26	180	234	9.2	14.0	13.0	235	2,520	3,042
Mo.	3	3	4	4.4	6.0	5.5	14	18	22
N.Dak.	652	648	745	4.3	6.0	7.0	2,895	3,888	5,215
S.Dak.	164	293	243	4.5	6.5	8.0	774	1,904	1,944
Nebr.	5	2	5	1/5.4	10.0	8.0	25	20	40
Kans.	54	146	136	6.1	9.0	8.5	341	1,314	1,156
Okla.	--	17	20	--	7.0	8.0	--	119	160
Tex.	--	29	16	--	6.0	6.5	--	174	104
Mont.	118	132	150	3.7	7.5	6.0	416	990	900
Idaho	--	5	5	--	8.0	9.0	--	40	45
Ariz.	--	13	15	--	18.5	21.0	--	240	315
Wash.	--	5	1	--	9.5	12.0	--	48	12
Oreg.	--	4	2	--	6.0	12.0	--	24	24
Calif.	1/ 46	134	198	1/17.1	21.0	16.0	1/ 745	2,814	3,168
U. S.	1,788	3,234	3,228	6.4	9.7	9.3	11,269	31,217	30,018

1/ Short-time average.

HOPS

State	Acreage Average 1930-39	Acreage 1940	Acreage 1941	Yield per acre Average 1930-39	Yield per acre 1940	Yield per acre Ind. 1941	Production 1/ Average 1930-39	Production 1/ 1940	Production 1/ Ind. 1941
	Acres			Pounds			Thousand pounds		
Wash.	4,350	6,000	7,100	1,771	2,080	1,925	7,767	12,480	13,668
Oreg.	19,540	19,600	20,400	937	1,020	880	18,236	19,992	17,952
Calif.	5,770	7,200	7,600	1,528	1,400	1,300	8,781	10,080	9,880
U. S.	29,660	32,800	35,100	1,171	1,297	1,182	34,784	42,552	41,500

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities not available for marketing because of economic conditions and the marketing agreement allotments.

SORGO (For Sirup)

State	Acreage Harvested Average 1930-39	Acreage Harvested 1940	Acreage For harvest, 1941	State	Acreage Harvested Average 1930-39	Acreage Harvested 1940	Acreage For harvest, 1941
	Thousand acres				Thousand acres		
Ind.	3	4	4	Ky.	14	16	16
Ill.	2	1	1	Tenn.	19	17	15
Iowa	2	3	3	Ala.	40	34	37
Mo.	12	10	8	Miss.	22	23	23
Kans.	3	2	2	Ark.	22	18	14
Va.	3	3	3	Okla.	4	2	2
N.C.	20	13	12	Tex.	29	33	32
S.C.	7	6	7	U. S.	219	200	193
Ga.	16	15	14				

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of July 1, 1941

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., July 10, 1941
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

State	SOYBEANS Acreage 1/ Average 1930-39	SOYBEANS Acreage 1/ 1940	SOYBEANS Acreage 1/ 1941	COWPEAS Acreage 1/ Average 1930-39	COWPEAS Acreage 1/ 1940	COWPEAS Acreage 1/ 1941	VELVET BEANS Acreage 1/ Average 1930-39	VELVET BEANS Acreage 1/ 1940	VELVET BEANS Acreage 1/ 1941
	Thousand acres			Thousand acres			Thousand acres		
N.Y.	5	16	14	--	--	--	--	--	--
N.J.	9	35	35	1	2	2	--	--	--
Pa.	52	79	76	2/ 1	1	1	--	--	--
Ohio	318	1,037	902	3	4	3	--	--	--
Ind.	739	1,508	1,357	33	40	42	--	--	--
Ill.	1,335	3,065	2,912	201	283	245	--	--	--
Mich.	46	210	158	--	--	--	--	--	--
Wis.	149	311	249	--	--	--	--	--	--
Minn.	--	242	254	--	--	--	--	--	--
Iowa	636	1,559	1,434	--	--	--	--	--	--
Mo.	419	430	430	91	108	108	--	--	--
Nebr.	6	20	20	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kans.	41	78	76	6	13	17	--	--	--
Del.	32	44	46	2	2	2	--	--	--
Md.	38	50	51	9	9	8	--	--	--
Va.	104	110	106	90	80	64	--	--	--
W.Va.	42	55	51	2	2	2	--	--	--
N.C.	242	321	331	159	178	199	--	--	--
S.C.	22	28	30	326	392	431	14	22	26
Ga.	63	85	83	248	291	378	47	72	83
Fla.	--	--	--	24	23	25	8	8	8
Ky.	119	172	200	65	58	62	--	--	--
Tenn.	160	160	165	194	128	140	--	--	--
Ala.	185	246	266	179	183	201	26	35	33
Miss.	193	309	371	168	189	236	13	15	16
Ark.	132	171	173	311	318	328	--	--	--
La.	40	86	101	72	88	92	6	9	9
Okla.	15	16	16	82	94	90	--	--	--
Tex.	2/ 34	37	33	379	624	655	--	--	--
U.S.	5,467	10,528	9,990	2,647	3,130	3,331	114	161	175

1/ Grown alone for all purposes. 2/ Short-time average.

State	PEANUTS Acreage 1/ Average 1930-39	Acreage 1/ 1940	Acreage 1/ 1941	Condition July 1 Average 1930-39	Condition July 1 1940	Condition July 1 1941
	Thousand acres			Percent		
Va.	144	169	161	79	86	69
N.Car.	248	270	256	76	81	76
Tenn.	11	9	10	68	77	67
Total	403	448	427	77	83	73
S.Car.	16	22	20	68	80	74
Ga.	537	766	751	72	81	77
Fla.	125	153	166	78	81	79
Ala.	352	426	430	72	83	78
Miss.	37	38	35	71	73	71
Total	1,117	1,410	1,402	72	81	77
Ark.	55	55	50	72	74	72
La.	34	34	31	71	71	72
Okla.	52	65	90	69	75	70
Tex.	290	378	374	68	74	69
Total	430	532	545	69	74	70
U.S.	1,951	2,390	2,374	73	80	75

1/ Grown alone for all purposes.

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CROP REPORT as of July 1, 1941

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE - AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE - WASHINGTON, D. C.

July 10, 1941
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE, 1940 AND 1941

Class and Type	Type No.	Acreage Harvested Average 1930-39	Acreage Harvested 1940	Acreage For harvest 1941	Yield per acre Average 1930-39	Yield per acre 1940	Yield per acre Indicated 1941	Production Average 1930-39	Production 1940	Production Indicated 1941
		Acres			Pounds			Thousand pounds		
FLUE-CURED:										
Virginia	11	96,950	73,000	77,000	692	920	850	67,051	67,160	65,450
North Carolina	11	249,100	195,000	201,000	762	925	890	191,420	180,375	178,890
Total old belt	11	348,050	268,000	278,000	741	924	879	258,470	247,535	244,340
Eastern North Carolina belt	12	328,400	245,000	245,000	834	1,120	1,050	275,660	274,400	257,250
North Carolina	13	68,330	58,000	56,000	832	1,110	1,090	56,014	64,380	61,040
South Carolina	13	100,700	81,000	85,000	836	1,015	950	85,656	82,215	80,750
Total South Carolina belt	13	163,030	139,000	141,000	853	1,055	1,006	141,670	146,595	141,790
Georgia	14	78,370	71,000	71,000	828	1,060	900	67,251	75,260	63,900
Florida	14	10,260	12,700	12,400	786	925	700	8,230	11,748	8,680
Alabama	14	---	300	300	---	850	775	---	255	232
Total Georgia and Florida belt	14	88,720	84,000	83,700	823	1,039	870	75,546	87,263	72,812
Total Flue-Cured	11-14	926,200	736,000	747,700	803	1,027	958	751,348	755,793	716,192
FIRE-CURED:										
Virginia	21	26,690	22,400	16,100	765	835	825	20,238	18,704	13,282
Kentucky	22	33,600	20,000	16,000	775	900	800	26,012	18,000	12,800
Tennessee	22	55,310	45,000	31,500	828	900	850	46,655	40,500	26,775
Total Clarksville & Hopkinsville	22	89,910	65,000	47,500	809	900	833	72,667	58,500	39,575
Kentucky	23	29,860	23,800	18,100	769	880	800	22,884	20,944	14,480
Tennessee	23	7,450	5,500	4,000	803	900	840	6,032	4,950	3,360
Total Paducah	23	37,310	29,300	22,100	778	884	807	28,916	25,894	17,840
Henderson Stemming (Ky.)	24	4,660	450	400	808	850	825	3,677	383	330
Total Fire-Cured	21-24	158,570	117,150	86,100	796	883	825	125,499	103,481	71,027
AIR-CURED (light):										
Ohio	31	14,800	12,500	12,500	819	1,000	875	12,206	12,500	10,938
Indiana	31	11,110	9,500	10,400	801	1,050	900	8,939	9,975	9,360
Missouri	31	6,110	5,400	6,000	693	1,150	1,000	5,538	6,210	6,000
Kansas	31	1/ 362	300	300	1/ 834	1,050	1,000	1/ 306	315	300
Virginia	31	9,620	9,500	9,500	1,027	1,210	1,025	9,929	11,495	9,738
West Virginia	31	4,390	3,100	2,800	677	900	775	2,985	2,790	2,170
North Carolina	31	7,240	7,000	7,300	862	1,050	1,000	6,262	7,350	7,200
Kentucky	31	289,200	255,000	255,000	788	1,040	875	228,420	265,000	223,125
Tennessee	31	62,050	58,000	60,000	867	1,030	940	54,040	59,740	56,400
Alabama	31	---	200	200	---	800	650	---	160	130
Total Burley	31	404,860	360,500	363,900	810	1,042	894	328,605	375,535	325,361
Southern Maryland	32	37,090	38,000	39,100	723	840	850	26,901	31,920	33,235
Total Air-Cured (light)	31-32	441,950	398,500	403,000	803	1,022	890	355,506	407,455	358,596
AIR-CURED (dark)										
Indiana	35	1,250	500	400	836	825	900	1,062	412	360
Kentucky	35	18,660	18,500	13,900	824	900	875	15,428	16,650	12,162
Tennessee	35	3,260	5,000	4,600	802	900	840	2,620	4,500	3,864
Total One-Sucker	35	23,170	24,000	18,900	823	898	867	19,110	21,562	16,386
Green River (Ky.)	36	23,850	20,000	14,000	831	875	875	19,962	17,500	12,250
Virginia sun-cured	37	3,560	3,600	3,200	752	875	775	2,642	3,150	2,480
Total Air-Cured (dark)	35-37	50,580	47,600	36,100	824	887	862	41,715	42,212	31,116

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CROP REPORT as of July 1, 1941

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE - AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE - WASHINGTON, D. C.

July 10, 1941 3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE, 1940 AND 1941

Class and Type	Type No.	Acreage Harvested Average 1930-39	Acreage Harvested 1940	Acreage For harvest, 1941	Yield per acre Average 1930-39	Yield per acre 1940	Yield per acre Indicated 1941	Production Average 1930-39	Production 1940	Production Indicated 1941
		Acres			Pounds			Thousand pounds		
CIGAR FILLER:										
Pennsylvania seedleaf	41	28,530	33,400	35,700	1,240	1,470	1,450	35,021	49,098	51,765
Miami Valley (Ohio)	42-44	19,790	16,200	13,800	984	980	950	19,340	15,876	13,110
Georgia	45	340	400	400	992	1,150	1,050	351	460	420
Florida	45	560	1,000	500	1,022	1,300	1,050	597	1,300	525
Total Ga. & Fla. sun-grown	45	900	1,400	900	1,007	1,257	1,050	948	1,760	945
Total cigar filler	41-45	49,310	51,000	50,400	1,137	1,309	1,306	55,385	66,734	65,820
CIGAR BINDER:										
Massachusetts	51	200	100	100	1,561	1,600	1,650	310	160	165
Connecticut	51	8,480	7,600	8,200	1,552	1,540	1,675	13,064	11,704	13,735
Total Conn.Valley broadleaf	51	8,680	7,700	8,300	1,552	1,541	1,675	13,373	11,864	13,900
Massachusetts	52	4,530	5,100	5,200	1,540	1,710	1,650	6,891	8,721	8,580
Connecticut	52	3,160	4,300	3,400	1,524	1,640	1,350	4,767	7,052	5,610
Total Conn. Valley Havana seed	52	7,690	9,400	8,600	1,535	1,678	1,650	11,658	15,773	14,190
New York	53	970	1,400	1,500	1,258	1,250	1,250	1,181	1,750	1,875
Pennsylvania	53	270	300	300	1,392	1,640	1,600	362	492	480
Total N. Y. & Pa. Havana seed	53	1,240	1,700	1,800	1,291	1,319	1,308	1,543	2,242	2,355
Southern Wisconsin	54	13,380	13,600	11,600	1,353	1,480	1,400	17,812	20,128	16,240
Wisconsin	55	8,680	10,900	11,400	1,320	1,480	1,360	11,174	16,132	15,504
Minnesota	55	800	700	700	1,125	1,225	1,050	928	858	735
Total Northern Wisconsin	55	9,480	11,600	12,100	1,309	1,465	1,342	12,102	16,990	16,239
Total cigar binder	51-55	40,470	44,000	42,400	1,425	1,523	1,484	56,488	66,997	62,924
CIGAR WRAPPER:										
Massachusetts	61	1,090	900	900	1,000	1,060	1,060	1,087	954	954
Connecticut	61	5,080	5,500	5,900	979	830	1,080	4,938	4,565	6,372
Total Conn. Valley shade-grown	61	6,170	6,400	6,800	982	862	1,077	6,025	5,519	7,326
Georgia	62	500	700	700	1,004	1,000	870	501	700	609
Florida	62	2,110	3,000	3,300	978	1,025	870	2,088	3,075	2,871
Total Ga. & Fla. shade-grown	62	2,610	3,700	4,000	982	1,020	870	2,589	3,775	3,480
Total cigar wrapper	61-62	8,780	10,100	10,800	984	920	1,001	8,614	9,294	10,806
Total cigar types	41-62	98,560	105,100	103,600	1,232	1,361	1,347	120,487	143,025	139,550
UNITED STATES	All	1,676,220	1,404,350	1,376,500	832	1,034	956	1,394,839	1,451,966	1,316,481

1/ Short-time average.

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TOBACCO

State	Acreage Harvested Average 1930-39	Acreage Harvested 1940	Acreage For harvest, 1941	Yield per acre Average 1930-39	Yield per acre 1940	Yield per acre Indicated 1941	Production Average 1930-39	Production 1940	Production Indicated 1941
	Acres			Pounds			Thousand pounds		
Mass.	5,820	6,100	6,200	1,432	1,612	1,564	8,288	9,835	9,699
Conn.	16,720	17,400	17,500	1,366	1,340	1,470	22,769	23,321	25,717
N.Y.	970	1,400	1,500	1,258	1,250	1,250	1,181	1,750	1,875
Pa.	28,800	33,700	36,000	1,241	1,472	1,451	35,383	49,590	52,245
Ohio	34,830	28,700	26,300	915	989	914	31,776	28,376	24,048
Ind.	12,450	10,000	10,800	806	1,039	900	10,076	10,387	9,720
Wis.	22,060	24,500	23,000	1,339	1,480	1,380	28,986	36,260	31,744
Minn.	800	700	700	1,125	1,225	1,050	928	858	735
Mo.	6,110	5,400	6,000	893	1,150	1,000	5,538	6,210	6,000
Kans.	1/ 362	300	300	1/834	1,050	1,000	1/ 306	315	300
Md.	37,090	38,000	39,100	723	840	850	26,901	31,920	33,235
Va.	136,820	108,500	105,800	732	926	860	99,861	100,509	90,950
W.Va.	4,390	3,100	2,800	677	900	775	2,985	2,790	2,170
N.C.	647,070	505,000	509,200	811	1,043	991	529,356	526,505	504,380
S.C.	100,700	81,000	85,000	836	1,015	950	85,656	82,215	80,750
Ga.	79,210	72,100	72,100	831	1,060	901	68,103	76,420	64,929
Fla.	12,930	16,700	16,200	847	965	745	10,915	16,123	12,076
Ky.	399,830	337,750	317,400	792	1,002	867	316,383	338,477	275,147
Tenn.	129,070	113,500	100,100	848	966	903	109,348	109,690	90,399
Ala.	---	500	500	--	830	724	---	415	362
U.S.	1,676,220	1,404,350	1,376,500	832	1,034	956	1,394,839	1,451,966	1,316,481

1/ Short-time average.

BEANS, dry edible 1/

State	Acreage Harvested Average 1930-39	Acreage Harvested 1940	Acreage For harvest 1941	Yield per acre Average 1930-39	Yield per acre 1940	Yield per acre Indicated 1941	Production Average 1930-39	Production 1940	Production Indicated 1941 2/
	Thousand acres			Pounds			Thousand bags		
Me.	8	8	8	872	875	880	74	70	70
Vt.	3	2	2	611	600	620	19	12	12
N.Y.	144	129	155	764	700	800	1,101	903	1,240
Mich.	552	567	747	769	760	850	4,137	4,309	6,350
Wis.	5	3	3	390	450	420	19	14	13
Minn.	5	4	4	325	400	400	16	16	16
Nebr.	14	20	21	778	1,140	1,200	116	228	252
Kans.	5	1	1	3/375	350	350	22	4	4
Mont.	23	20	21	1,133	1,350	1,250	249	270	262
Idaho	118	113	132	1,301	1,475	1,350	1,511	1,667	1,782
Wyo.	40	55	59	1,056	1,100	1,100	421	605	649
Colo.	310	332	292	351	530	500	1,129	1,760	1,460
N.Mex.	154	193	184	312	340	350	492	656	644
Ariz.	9	14	14	468	450	480	41	63	67
Oreg.	2	1	1	673	480	800	12	5	8
Calif.	325	374	389	1,209	1,468	1,341	3,939	5,492	5,217
U.S.	1,716	1,836	2,033	780.5	875.5	887.7	13,297	16,074	18,046

1/ Includes beans grown for seed.
2/ Bags of 100 pounds (uncleaned).
3/ Short-time average.

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SUGAR BEETS

State	Acreage Harvested Average 1930-39	Acreage Harvested 1940	Acreage For harvest 1941	Yield per acre Average 1930-39	Yield per acre 1940	Yield per acre Indicated 1941	Production Average 1930-39	Production 1940	Production Indicated 1941
	Thousand acres			Short tons			Thousand short tons		
Ohio	35	41	37	8.3	9.1	8.5	277	375	314
Michigan	106	112	92	8.2	9.1	8.5	865	1,022	782
Nebraska	69	70	62	12.6	13.3	13.5	871	933	837
Montana	62	83	64	12.2	14.0	13.0	751	1,166	832
Idaho	54	71	59	11.7	16.1	16.0	649	1,141	944
Wyoming	46	47	39	12.1	14.2	13.5	558	667	526
Colorado	175	140	131	12.2	14.9	14.0	2,141	2,092	1,834
Utah	48	48	33	12.5	10.5	14.0	614	504	532
California	119	173	132	13.5	16.2	14.0	1,634	2,803	1,848
Other States	101	131	107	9.1	11.4	10.6	924	1,489	1,133
U. S.	815	916	761	11.4	13.3	12.6	9,284	12,192	9,582

SUGARCANE FOR SIRUP

State	Acreage Harvested Average 1930-39	Acreage Harvested 1940	Acreage For harvest 1941	State	Acreage Harvested Average 1930-39	Acreage Harvested 1940	Acreage For harvest 1941
	Thousand acres				Thousand acres		
S.C.	5	4	4	Ark.	1	1	1
Ga.	34	22	26	La.	26	29	26
Fla.	12	10	11	Tex.	8	5	4
Ala.	25	18	21				
Miss	26	16	17	U. S.	137	105	110

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR

State	Acreage Harvested Average 1930-39	Acreage Harvested 1940	Acreage For harvest 1941	Yield of cane per acre Average 1930-39	Yield of cane per acre 1940	Yield of cane per acre Indicated 1941	Production Average 1930-39	Production 1940	Production Indicated 1941
	Thousand acres			Short tons			Thousand short tons		
For Sugar									
Louisiana	219.7	225	240	17.1	13.0	17.5	3,842	2,925	4,200
Florida	16.1	29.7	32.1	31.8	32.1	35.0	520	956	1,124
Total	235.8	254.7	272.1	18.1	15.2	19.6	4,362	3,881	5,324
For seed									
Louisiana	20.3	30	24	17.0	12.0	17.5	345	360	420
Florida	.6	.7	.4	33.5	39.5	40.0	22	27	16
Total	20.9	30.7	24.4	17.5	12.6	17.9	367	387	436
For sugar and seed									
Louisiana	240.0	255	264	17.1	13.9	17.5	4,187	3,285	4,620
Florida	16.7	30.4	32.5	31.9	32.3	35.1	542	983	1,140
Total	256.7	285.4	296.5	18.0	15.0	19.4	4,729	4,268	5,760

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of July 1, 1941

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., July 10, 1941
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

POTATOES 1/

GROUP and STATE	Acreage Harvested Average 1930-39	Acreage Harvested 1940	Acreage For harvest 1941	Yield per acre Average 1930-39	Yield per acre 1940	Yield per acre Indicated 1941	Production Average 1930-39	Production 1940	Production Indicated 1941
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
SURPLUS LATE POTATO STATES:									
Maine	168	165	162	263	267	280	44,016	44,055	45,360
New York	232	213	202	126	126	125	29,286	26,838	25,250
Pennsylvania	207	189	178	120	130	128	24,924	24,570	22,784
3 Eastern	607	567	542	161.6	168.4	172.3	98,226	95,463	93,394
Michigan	280	240	206	95	86	95	26,606	20,640	19,570
Wisconsin	256	193	173	85	78	92	21,830	15,054	15,916
Minnesota	307	250	222	76	95	83	23,088	23,750	18,426
North Dakota	135	172	158	73	110	100	9,852	18,920	15,800
South Dakota	43	32	31	53	63	75	2,300	2,016	2,325
5 Central	1,021	887	790	82.3	90.6	91.2	83,674	80,380	72,037
Nebraska	102	81	73	81	140	135	8,030	11,340	9,855
Montana	20	17	16	90	120	110	1,774	2,040	1,760
Idaho	114	124	112	224	265	250	25,505	32,860	28,000
Wyoming	26	20	19	83	120	120	2,179	2,400	2,280
Colorado	99	78	73	143	195	175	14,151	15,210	12,775
Utah	13.4	12.0	10.8	152	170	165	2,021	2,040	1,782
Nevada	2.5	2.3	2.0	144	170	140	358	391	280
Washington	49	45	43	170	185	200	8,344	8,325	8,600
Oregon	45	46	47	151	185	175	6,762	8,510	8,225
California 2/	30.5	39.0	37.0	238	320	300	7,365	12,480	11,100
10 Western	501.9	464.3	432.8	153.5	205.9	195.6	76,490	95,596	84,657
TOTAL 18	2,129.8	1,918.3	1,764.8	121.8	141.5	141.7	258,389	271,439	250,088
OTHER LATE POTATO STATES:									
New Hampshire	9.6	9.9	9.5	156	165	160	1,487	1,634	1,520
Vermont	16.7	15.3	14.5	136	140	135	2,277	2,142	1,958
Massachusetts	15.9	19.0	18.8	140	165	155	2,204	3,135	2,914
Rhode Island	3.6	4.5	4.4	177	195	190	634	878	836
Connecticut	16.2	18.9	18.9	163	180	170	2,635	3,402	3,213
5 New England	61.9	67.6	66.1	149.8	165.5	158.0	9,237	11,191	10,441
West Virginia	36	33	33	79	110	100	2,844	3,630	3,300
Ohio	129	118	104	98	100	110	12,652	11,800	11,440
Indiana	61	51	47	87	85	95	5,279	4,335	4,465
Illinois	46	39	36	76	91	90	3,448	3,549	3,240
Iowa	73	60	57	77	102	105	5,549	6,120	5,285
5 Central	345	301	277	86.7	97.8	102.6	29,771	29,434	28,430
New Mexico	5.8	6.0	6.0	72	80	75	421	480	450
Arizona	2.5	2.4	2.8	84	115	140	207	276	392
2 Southwestern	8.3	8.4	8.8	75.7	90.0	95.7	629	756	842
TOTAL 12	415.2	377.0	351.9	95.9	109.8	112.9	39,637	41,381	39,713
30 LATE STATES	2,545.0	2,295.3	2,116.7	117.5	136.3	136.9	298,027	312,820	289,801
INTERMEDIATE POTATO STATES:									
New Jersey	49	58	55	168	175	168	8,262	10,150	9,240
Delaware	5.2	4.3	4.2	87	103	89	455	443	374
Maryland	30	25.2	24.4	100	115	106	2,997	2,898	2,586
Virginia	94	76	77	112	137	81	10,661	10,412	6,237
Kentucky	48	46	47	75	90	76	3,609	4,140	3,572
Missouri	57	54	55	77	104	92	4,352	5,616	5,060
Kansas	35	26	26	78	98	93	2,754	2,548	2,418
TOTAL 7	318.3	289.5	288.6	104.1	125.1	102.2	33,089	36,207	29,487
37 LATE and INTERMEDIATE	2,863.3	2,584.8	2,405.3	116.0	135.0	132.7	331,116	349,027	319,288

mbp

POTATOES 1/ (Continued)

GROUP and STATE	Acreage Harvested Average 1930-39	Acreage Harvested 1940	Acreage For harvest 1941	Yield per acre Average 1930-39	Yield per acre 1940	Yield per acre Indicated 1941	Production Average 1930-39	Production 1940	Production Indicated 1941
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
EARLY POTATO STATES:									
North Carolina	81	80	81	100	109	82	8,182	8,720	6,642
South Carolina	21	28	30	115	114	89	2,475	3,192	2,670
Georgia	16	19	20	66	78	64	1,096	1,482	1,280
Florida	28	28	29	111	154	109	3,120	4,312	3,161
Tennessee	42	44	45	68	77	56	2,870	3,388	2,520
Alabama	36	48	50	87	87	108	3,179	4,176	5,400
Mississippi	16	20	21	71	62	70	1,135	1,240	1,470
Arkansas	42	41	43	73	95	72	3,047	3,895	3,096
Louisiana	41	40	44	61	57	65	2,502	2,280	2,860
Oklahoma	37	34	35	71	75	62	2,600	2,550	2,170
Texas	52	50	62	64	64	109	3,312	3,200	6,758
California 3/	20.2	36.0	39.0	250	285	265	5,411	10,260	10,335
TOTAL 12	432.3	468.0	499.0	89.5	104.0	96.9	38,929	48,695	48,362
TOTAL U.S.	3,295.6	3,052.8	2,904.3	112.6	130.3	126.6	370,045	397,722	367,650

1/ Except for California, the estimates shown for each State under a particular group cover the entire crop, whether commercial or noncommercial, early or late.
2/ Estimates shown for California under the surplus late States do not include the early commercial crop.
3/ Estimates shown for California under the early States cover the early commercial crop only.

SWEETPOTATOES

State	Acreage Harvested Average 1930-39	Acreage Harvested 1940	Acreage For harvest 1941	Yield per acre Average 1930-39	Yield per acre 1940	Yield per acre Indicated 1941	Production Average 1930-39	Production 1940	Production Indicated 1941
	Thousand acres			Bushels			Thousand bushels		
N.J.	15	15	16	141	120	120	2,152	1,800	1,920
Ind.	4	3	3	102	100	120	419	300	360
Ill.	6	6	6	85	81	95	532	486	570
Iowa	3	3	3	86	95	100	256	285	300
Mo.	12	13	13	79	90	85	926	1,170	1,105
Kans.	4	3	3	88	140	130	400	420	390
Del.	6	5	5	123	145	130	804	725	650
Md.	8	9	10	132	165	170	1,071	1,485	1,700
Va.	37	31	32	111	125	115	4,061	3,875	3,680
N.C.	87	74	80	96	96	105	8,354	7,104	8,400
S.C.	63	63	65	85	80	85	5,401	5,040	5,525
Ga.	118	99	109	72	70	71	8,510	6,930	7,739
Fla.	21	18	19	66	60	63	1,400	1,080	1,197
Ky.	23	23	24	83	85	85	1,904	1,955	2,040
Tenn.	57	51	59	88	85	85	5,019	4,335	5,015
Ala.	97	82	98	80	60	75	7,773	4,920	7,350
Miss.	82	69	73	87	65	80	7,222	4,485	5,840
Ark.	42	36	36	73	90	75	3,016	3,240	2,700
La.	99	86	93	70	58	73	6,884	4,988	6,789
Okla.	19	20	21	61	80	80	1,173	1,600	1,680
Tex.	66	51	62	71	85	77	4,726	4,335	4,774
Calif.	11	12	13	108	120	105	1,204	1,440	1,365
U.S.	882	772	843	83.0	80.3	84.3	73,208	61,998	71,089

APPLES, COMMERCIAL CROP 1/

Area and State	Condition July 1 Average 1934-39	1940	1941
		Percent	
Eastern States:			
North Atlantic:			
Maine	54	67	59
New Hampshire	54	59	49
Vermont	58	51	65
Massachusetts	58	63	54
Rhode Island	50	75	47
Connecticut	58	58	56
New York	55	53	58
New Jersey	64	68	66
Pennsylvania	55	62	60
All North Atlantic	56	58	59
South Atlantic:			
Delaware	61	78	75
Maryland	52	63	61
Virginia	48	56	61
West Virginia	52	60	59
North Carolina	47	54	69
Georgia	49	50	72
All South Atlantic	50	59	62
All Eastern States	53	58	60
Central States:			
North Central:			
Ohio	47	54	64
Indiana	51	47	86
Illinois	47	35	61
Michigan	60	55	61
Wisconsin	66	82	85
Minnesota	58	62	81
Iowa	58	82	29
Missouri	47	47	52
Nebraska	59	72	17
Kansas	46	60	32
All North Central	51	52	61
South Central			
Kentucky	44	37	88
Tennessee	40	30	73
Arkansas	47	48	67
All South Central	45	41	74
All Central States	51	51	62
Western States:			
Montana	62	77	60
Idaho	68	71	69
Colorado	59	67	59
New Mexico	53	71	73
Utah	69	79	71
Washington	73	77	77
Oregon	73	75	66
California	69	62	72
All Western States	71	73	74
36 States	58	62	65

1/ Condition of the commercial crop relates to apples in the commercial apple areas of each State, including fruit produced for sale to commercial processors as well as for sale for fresh consumption.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of July 1, 1941

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., July 10, 1941 3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

PEACHES

State	Condition July 1			Production 1/		
	Average 1930-39	1940	1941	Average 1930-39	1940	Indicated 1941
	Percent			Thousand bushels		
N.H.	56	65	60	18	10	16
Mass.	57	59	64	104	76	78
R.I.	65	97	80	24	18	21
Conn.	60	67	70	157	130	122
N.Y.	59	70	67	1,433	1,380	1,365
N.J.	60	81	81	1,252	1,494	1,461
Pa.	50	74	69	1,789	2,500	2,340
Ohio	41	33	75	861	443	1,263
Ind.	35	13	89	345	58	637
Ill.	40	11	89	1,447	200	2,230
Mich.	57	57	82	1,744	1,682	2,580
Iowa	42	51	36	80	93	49
Mo.	33	29	59	802	528	1,247
Nebr.	38	40	11	43	58	6
Kans.	28	44	24	115	183	65
Del.	59	80	81	301	465	422
Md.	52	82	75	348	470	440
Va.	43	50	79	902	1,392	1,993
W.Va.	33	61	64	267	446	490
N.C.	58	37	86	1,920	1,344	2,484
S.C.	59	55	79	1,236	2,158	3,120
Ga.	55	53	76	5,049	4,216	5,226
Fla.	55	77	54	57	66	41
Ky.	32	16	84	520	258	1,302
Tenn.	40	12	81	1,224	264	1,880
Ala.	53	26	78	1,448	700	2,212
Miss.	54	28	74	842	420	1,095
Ark.	43	45	77	1,785	2,040	3,120
La.	49	66	61	290	442	402
Okla.	28	29	71	476	434	999
Tex.	38	56	71	1,190	2,036	2,320
Idaho	50	83	55	128	207	150
Colo.	74	90	82	1,221	2,000	1,826
N.Mex.	33	52	64	67	120	106
Ariz.	60	70	37	56	50	29
Utah	60	73	79	435	600	646
Nev.	59	64	50	5	5	4
Wash.	61	89	80	1,078	1,494	1,449
Oreg.	63	75	61	292	365	312
Calif., all	80	80	73	23,006	23,585	21,501
Clingstone 2/	81	81	71	15,143	14,709	13,209
Freestone	78	78	76	7,863	8,876	8,292
U. S.	60	60	75	54,356	54,430	67,049

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of market conditions.

2/ Mainly for canning.

gbp

PEARS

State	Condition July 1 Average 1930-39	Condition July 1 1940	Condition July 1 1941	Production 1/ Average 1930-39	Production 1/ 1940	Production 1/ Indicated 1941
	Percent			Thousand bushels		
Maine	56	72	58	12	13	11
N.H.	63	63	60	13	16	13
Vt.	55	60	51	7	6	6
Mass.	60	55	57	71	52	51
R.I.	66	83	70	10	7	9
Conn.	65	62	66	48	48	45
N.Y.	50	60	47	1,476	1,670	1,378
N.J.	55	69	64	71	68	58
Pa.	53	64	52	699	873	713
Ohio	47	54	65	698	816	960
Ind.	44	55	79	380	433	662
Ill.	41	51	75	551	652	774
Mich.	54	55	68	1,138	1,398	1,700
Iowa	43	71	48	102	158	91
Mo.	36	46	54	339	518	490
Nebr.	42	62	36	41	58	30
Kans.	36	62	49	147	223	138
Del.	51	77	77	13	11	11
Md.	48	70	64	90	107	90
Va.	33	45	56	304	525	490
W.Va.	27	53	40	55	97	76
N.C.	46	46	65	263	312	380
S.C.	55	66	62	101	123	103
Ga.	51	65	63	283	397	367
Fla.	59	81	67	102	180	140
Ky.	30	43	72	190	382	429
Tenn.	32	14	71	222	194	487
Ala.	46	40	71	288	292	432
Miss.	49	55	65	295	438	458
Ark.	43	46	59	158	204	245
La.	52	81	57	121	214	156
Okla.	28	27	68	91	73	172
Tex.	42	68	52	349	545	422
Idaho	64	79	64	60	63	60
Colo.	59	86	73	230	249	196
N.Mex.	43	60	75	41	56	68
Ariz.	62	54	32	11	7	5
Utah	64	78	73	88	129	118
Nev.	68	60	45	4	3	2
Wash., all	72	76	75	5,027	6,100	5,882
Bartlett	--	76	76	3,582	3,800	3,690
Other	--	76	74	1,445	2,300	2,192
Oreg., all	72	77	69	3,295	4,445	3,860
Bartlett	--	78	72	1,374	1,690	1,480
Other	--	76	68	1,921	2,755	2,380
Calif.,all	67	68	68	9,792	9,417	9,293
Bartlett	--	67	71	8,626	7,917	8,501
Other	--	74	45	1,167	1,500	792
U.S.	60	65	66	27,278	31,622	31,071

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of market conditions.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of July 1, 1941

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., July 10, 1941
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

GRAPES

State	Condition July 1			Production 1/		
	Average 1930-39	1940	1941	Average 1930-39	1940	Indicated 1941
	Percent			Tons		
Me.	74	74	60	30	30	20
N.H.	77	70	83	93	120	120
Vt.	73	95	75	40	50	40
Mass.	77	79	84	664	780	790
R.I.	78	89	70	284	280	220
Conn.	78	80	75	2,155	2,770	2,510
N.Y.	72	73	67	74,750	75,800	56,800
N.J.	79	81	83	3,180	3,900	3,900
Pa.	72	75	62	21,920	23,000	17,700
Ohio	71	80	62	30,300	37,500	29,600
Ind.	70	75	81	4,310	4,000	4,700
Ill.	73	75	83	6,770	8,100	8,600
Mich.	70	81	68	57,330	54,600	44,200
Wis.	75	84	78	402	490	450
Minn.	70	79	81	256	300	280
Iowa	75	84	70	5,410	6,300	4,300
Mo.	73	71	81	9,770	10,900	11,800
Nebr.	63	77	46	2,530	3,800	1,800
Kans.	68	76	70	3,600	4,600	3,600
Del.	85	82	97	2,010	2,100	2,300
Md.	76	80	77	696	720	660
Va.	76	73	74	2,360	2,800	2,800
W.Va.	64	75	52	1,388	1,910	1,280
N.C.	78	77	80	6,602	8,500	8,900
S.C.	72	71	77	1,606	1,990	2,160
Ga.	71	71	76	1,511	2,080	2,060
Fla.	68	77	64	761	830	640
Ky.	73	71	85	2,047	2,790	3,440
Tenn.	72	54	83	2,006	1,780	2,920
Ala.	72	57	79	1,380	1,380	2,010
Miss.	69	54	81	291	220	330
Ark.	72	66	80	9,810	9,600	12,000
La.	60	67	68	54	60	60
Okla.	63	63	74	3,210	3,600	4,200
Tex.	63	67	79	2,490	3,000	3,100
Idaho	82	89	87	544	580	570
Colo.	67	91	84	514	770	620
N.Mex.	77	86	90	1,078	1,270	1,260
Ariz.	80	92	87	922	740	730
Utah	83	89	85	932	860	850
Nev.	81	91	100	96	110	100
Wash.	85	87	88	4,980	10,600	11,200
Oreg.	85	88	88	2,180	2,300	2,200
Calif., all	80	78	84	1,990,800	2,246,000	2,296,000
Wine varieties	81	82	86	497,000	607,000	583,000
Raisin varieties	80	76	83	1,143,600	1,209,000	1,289,000
Dried 2/	---	---	--	215,560	170,000	---
Not dried	---	---	--	281,300	529,000	---
Table varieties	80	79	83	350,200	430,000	424,000
U. S.	79	78	82	2,264,062	2,543,910	2,553,820

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of market conditions. In 1940, estimates of such quantities were as follows (tons): New York, 3,000. 2/ Dried basis: 1 ton of dried raisins equivalent to about 4 tons of fresh grapes.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT as of July 1, 1941

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C., July 10, 1941
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

CITRUS FRUITS

CROP AND STATE	Production 1/ Average 1929-38	1938	1939	Indicated 1940	Condition July 1 (new crop) 1/ Average 1930-39	1940	1941
ORANGES:	Thousand boxes				Percent		
California, all	34,875	41,420	44,404	45,340	76	75	74
Valencias	19,764	23,450	26,883	26,070	77	72	76
Navels and Misc.	15,111	17,970	17,521	19,270	74	79	72
Florida, all	19,470	33,300	28,000	31,100	73	62	60
Early and midseason 2/	12,008	17,150	15,600	16,300	--	62	62
Valencias 2/	8,042	12,750	10,000	12,000	--	62	58
Tangerines	2,195	3,400	2,400	2,800	62	66	40
Satsumas	--	--	--	--	53	42	44
Texas	947	2,815	2,360	2,750	64	63	69
Arizona	213	430	520	500	76	73	67
Alabama	79	96	75	1	--	2	23
Mississippi	44	85	59	(3)	2/ 55	(3)	5
Louisiana	271	385	228	253	2/ 85	54	46
7 States 4/	55,900	78,531	75,646	79,944	74	69	68
GRAPEFRUIT:							
Florida, all	14,000	23,300	15,900	24,600	65	62	46
Seedless 2/	5,042	7,800	6,500	8,300	--	62	55
Other 2/	10,558	15,500	9,400	16,300	--	62	42
Texas	5,065	15,670	14,400	13,800	58	53	52
Arizona	1,252	2,700	2,900	2,800	78	72	77
California	1,668	1,924	1,975	1,863	77	73	79
4 States 4/	21,985	43,594	35,175	43,063	65	60	52
LEMONS:							
California 4/	8,228	11,106	11,963	13,588	74	78	74
LIMES:							
Florida	28	95	95	80	73	37	65

1/ Relates to crop from bloom of year shown. In California the picking season usually extends from about November 1 to December 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about September 1. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity and/or eliminated on account of market conditions. Indicated production for the 1941-42 season will be issued in October.
2/ Short-time average.
3/ Failure reported.
4/ Net content of boxes varies. In California and Arizona the approximate average for oranges is 70 lb. net and grapefruit 60 lb.; in Florida and other States oranges 90 lb. and grapefruit 80 lb.; California lemons, about 76 lb. net.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS AND NUTS IN CALIFORNIA, OREGON, WASHINGTON, AND FLORIDA

STATE AND CROP	Condition July 1 Average 1930-39	1940	1941	Production 1/ Average 1930-39	1940	Indicated 1941
CALIFORNIA:	Percent			Tons		
Apricots	63	25	60	240,700	103,000	228,000
Figs, dried	78	87	83	2/ 23,160	2/ 32,000	--
" not dried)				8,890	15,000	--
Olives	58	74	58	24,420	50,000	--
Almonds	61	43	33	13,720	10,200	8,900
Walnuts	75	69	79	43,330	42,200	53,000
OREGON:						
Filberts	3/ 74	69	83	1,321	2,700	--
Walnuts	3/ 72	75	82	2,655	4,200	--
WASHINGTON:						
Apricots	3/ 67	85	80	7,170	12,900	12,200
Filberts	3/ 72	80	82	3/ 242	510	--
FLORIDA:						
Avocados	66	30	41	1,546	880	--
				Boxes 4/	Boxes 4/	
Pineapples	74	55	57	14,550	8,000	--

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of market conditions.
2/ Dry basis. 3/ Short-time average.
4/ Boxes of approximately 70 pounds, net weight.

mjd

PLUMS AND PRUNES

Crop and State	Condition July 1 Average 1930-39	Condition July 1 1940	Condition July 1 1941	Production Average 1930-39	Production 1940	Production Indicated 1941
	Percent			Tons Fresh Basis 1/		
PLUMS:						
Michigan	54	66	69	5,580	5,800	6,500
California	72	74	79	64,600	69,000	77,000
PRUNES:						
Idaho	64	80	77	17,570	21,500	20,000
Washington, all	59	54	75	31,450	17,500	27,900
Eastern Washington	69	82	78	12,960	14,700	14,800
Western Washington	54	25	72	18,490	2,800	13,100
Oregon, all	56	28	61	110,400	2/42,700	101,600
Eastern Oregon	68	79	76	12,530	2/16,400	14,800
Western Oregon	54	22	59	97,870	26,300	86,800
				Dry Basis 3/		
California	66	65	75	207,100	175,000	229,000

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of market conditions. In 1940, estimates of such quantities were as follows (tons): Plums, California, 5,000; Prunes, Western Oregon, 6,200.

2/ Includes 400 tons harvested in Eastern Oregon, but not utilized, in accordance with provisions of marketing agreement.

3/ In California, the drying ratio is approximately 2-1/2 pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried. In some years, in addition to the dried prunes produced, additional quantities of prunes remained unharvested on account of market conditions. In 1940 the equivalent of 9,000 tons of dried prunes was not harvested on account of market conditions.

PRUNES, Used Fresh, Canned, Dried 1/

State	Average 1930-39 Tons	1940 Tons
	USED FRESH	(fresh basis)
Washington	13,860	8,410
Oregon	16,650	16,900
	CANNED	(fresh basis) 2/
Washington	4,710	8,700
Oregon	15,920	11,300
	DRIED	(dry basis) 3/
Washington	2,890	110
Oregon	21,780	2,600

1/ These estimates include quantities sold and used on the farm for household consumption. Estimates for the 1941 season for Washington and Oregon will be published October 10.

2/ Includes small quantities for cold packing.

3/ The drying ratio in Washington and Oregon ranges from 3 to 4 pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
CROP REPORT as of July 1, 1941
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD
Washington, D. C., July 10, 1941
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

CHERRIES

State	All varieties					
	Condition July 1			Production 1/		
	Average 1930-39	1940	1941	Average 1930-39	1940	Indicated 1941
	Percent			Tons		
New York	63	61	47	20,422	21,750	17,050
Pennsylvania	54	70	72	8,318	11,520	12,400
Ohio	55	63	78	5,362	7,180	9,050
Michigan	56	65	50	30,128	49,800	32,500
Wisconsin	66	82	71	8,792	13,900	10,850
Montana	70	82	87	467	360	380
Idaho	67	80	79	2,579	2,200	2,030
Colorado	46	48	70	3,439	4,350	4,650
Utah	62	76	60	2,847	5,350	4,600
Washington	58	80	71	17,980	29,100	27,200
Oregon	58	74	56	15,210	21,800	17,300
California	2/ 63	2/ 32	2/ 53	22,690	11,000	20,700
12 States	60	63	59	138,234	178,310	158,710

State	Sweet varieties		Sour varieties	
	Production 1/		Production 1/	
	1940	Indicated 1941	1940	Indicated 1941
	Tons			
New York	1,750	2,210	20,000	14,840
Pennsylvania	3,450	3,600	8,070	8,800
Ohio	380	440	6,800	8,610
Michigan	3,600	3,500	46,200	29,000
Wisconsin	---	---	13,900	10,850
Montana	80	90	280	290
Idaho	1,670	1,560	530	470
Colorado	260	230	4,090	4,420
Utah	2,900	2,700	2,450	1,900
Washington	21,200	21,600	7,900	5,600
Oregon	19,500	15,700	2,300	1,600
California	11,000	20,700	---	---
12 States	65,790	72,330	112,520	86,380

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of market conditions.
2/ Production in percentage of a full crop.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD
Washington, D. C.

July 10, 1941

MILK PRODUCED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS 1/

State	July 1 (Avg.) 1930-39	July 1 1939	July 1 1940	July 1 1941
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Maine	16.3	17.5	17.3	18.7
New Hampshire	17.1	17.4	17.7	17.0
Vermont	17.6	18.4	19.6	19.4
Massachusetts	18.8	18.8	19.5	19.3
Connecticut	18.6	20.5	19.2	20.7
New York	21.2	21.4	22.9	22.0
New Jersey	20.3	20.0	20.9	22.0
Pennsylvania	19.4	19.5	21.3	21.0
NORTH ATLANTIC	19.65	20.14	21.31	20.96
Ohio	18.4	18.9	20.0	18.5
Indiana	16.6	17.5	18.1	17.9
Illinois	16.8	18.3	18.5	18.4
Michigan	21.0	21.5	22.2	21.4
Wisconsin	21.2	22.5	22.7	22.9
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	19.39	20.41	20.72	20.59
Minnesota	19.4	20.3	20.7	19.4
Iowa	17.1	17.9	18.3	18.7
Missouri	11.9	13.1	13.6	13.5
North Dakota	17.7	19.7	19.4	19.9
South Dakota	15.7	16.9	17.2	16.5
Nebraska	16.2	18.1	17.6	18.3
Kansas	14.9	15.7	15.2	15.9
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	16.32	17.56	17.59	17.53
Maryland	15.9	17.0	17.5	16.6
Virginia	13.5	13.2	13.8	13.8
West Virginia	14.6	14.8	14.7	14.7
North Carolina	12.8	13.8	13.3	13.3
South Carolina	10.8	10.9	12.7	11.4
Georgia	9.2	10.1	10.0	9.5
SOUTH ATLANTIC	12.24	12.80	13.17	13.04
Kentucky	13.4	14.1	14.6	14.4
Tennessee	11.6	12.8	12.1	12.1
Alabama	8.8	10.1	9.2	9.4
Mississippi	8.4	9.0	8.1	7.8
Arkansas	10.0	10.7	10.4	10.6
Oklahoma	12.3	14.1	13.0	13.4
Texas	10.3	10.7	10.5	10.9
SOUTH CENTRAL	10.66	11.54	11.04	11.28
Montana	17.5	21.2	19.3	20.5
Idaho	21.1	21.9	21.3	22.2
Wyoming	15.9	17.8	19.8	18.4
Colorado	16.3	17.4	18.7	17.8
Washington	21.3	22.2	22.8	22.2
Oregon	19.6	20.3	20.7	21.2
California	19.5	20.9	20.4	21.0
WESTERN	18.25	20.17	20.16	20.53
UNITED STATES	16.25	17.27	17.43	17.40

1/ Averages represent the reported daily milk production of herds kept by reporters divided by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry) in these herds. Figures for New England States are based on combined returns from crop and special dairy reporters and are weighted by counties. Figures for other States, regions, and U.S. are based on returns from crop reporters only. The regional averages are based in part on records of less important dairy States not shown separately, as follows: North Atlantic, Rhode Island; South Atlantic, Delaware and Florida; South Central, Louisiana; Western, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah and Nevada.

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EGGS PRODUCED PER 100 LAYERS, JULY 1 1/

State	Av. 1930-39	1939	1940	1941
	Number			
Me.	50.5	56.2	55.9	56.5
N.H.	50.6	55.1	53.3	54.2
Vt.	51.1	52.9	56.5	57.6
Mass.	49.3	49.1	54.0	53.3
R.I.	44.9	53.0	54.0	52.0
Conn.	49.8	51.7	53.7	53.7
N.Y.	50.5	52.0	51.8	52.3
N.J.	44.7	48.7	48.2	45.8
Pa.	47.4	48.0	49.1	50.0
N.ATL.	48.6	50.1	50.8	51.1
Ohio	47.7	49.6	49.4	50.2
Ind.	44.6	48.0	48.2	50.2
Ill.	40.4	44.5	44.4	45.4
Mich.	49.8	50.5	49.0	52.1
Wis.	48.9	50.0	50.1	51.4
E.N.CENT.	45.5	48.0	47.8	49.3
Minn.	45.4	49.6	49.9	50.0
Iowa	41.3	44.4	44.1	46.3
Mo.	40.8	44.5	44.8	46.5
N.Dak.	43.8	46.7	47.6	48.2
S.Dak.	42.4	46.3	46.4	46.9
Nebr.	43.2	48.2	47.5	50.7
Kans.	43.7	47.9	47.3	48.7
W.N.CENT.	42.5	46.4	46.3	47.9
Del.	41.4	47.0	46.3	48.8
Md.	42.0	45.5	44.3	44.6
Va.	39.8	40.9	42.8	43.8
W.Va.	45.3	46.2	48.2	48.9
N.C.	41.3	41.9	43.0	44.2
S.C.	37.6	38.5	39.0	40.1
Ga.	38.0	40.1	39.2	40.5
Fla.	43.2	43.9	43.8	43.3
S.ATL.	40.8	42.4	43.0	44.0
Ky.	38.9	42.4	43.3	47.4
Tenn.	37.5	37.8	39.9	42.1
Ala.	38.7	40.2	42.4	44.1
Miss.	37.2	39.4	38.8	40.1
Ark.	39.5	42.4	42.6	44.5
La.	33.4	34.8	35.7	36.9
Okla.	41.2	45.4	45.0	47.8
Tex.	38.2	39.8	42.5	45.0
S.CENT.	38.5	40.7	42.1	44.5
Mont.	47.4	48.4	47.3	49.7
Idaho	49.5	50.1	50.0	52.2
Wyo.	48.1	50.3	49.5	53.3
Colo.	45.8	48.1	45.8	49.9
N.Mex.	44.5	42.7	44.3	45.9
Ariz.	44.0	43.7	41.4	45.0
Utah	52.7	51.3	51.7	52.0
Nev.	50.2	49.9	53.0	53.7
Wash.	53.3	51.6	53.0	53.7
Oreg.	52.2	53.5	51.3	52.8
Calif.	47.4	46.5	47.0	46.0
WEST.	48.7	48.4	48.4	49.1
U.S.	43.4	45.9	46.2	47.6

1/ As reported for farm flocks of less than 400 layers.

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